





## HOME NEWS

## Advanced Passenger Train proves a magnificent machine but it needs the track to match

By Michael Bailey  
Transport Correspondent

British Rail's "train of the future", the 160 mph advanced passenger train (APT), is a magnificent machine. All that is needed now is the track to go with it.

That must be the verdict on yesterday's press run, from Euston to Stafford and back, since the revolutionary train with its tilting suspension and lightweight aircraft-type body, was conceived at British Rail's Derby research centre 14 years ago.

The journey was originally planned to reach Crewe, but after a delay of nearly 30 minutes because of a signal failure at Blithley, the train was turned round at Stafford. The West Coast main line from London to Glasgow, as it is freely admitted, is not the smoothest, least bumpy road, compared with those to Edinburgh and Wales.

Riding it at 125 mph, the present maximum, on APTs is rather like driving a sports car at 60 mph on a winding country road, compared with doing the same thing on a straight stretch of motorway.

The APT takes the curves completely in its stride, rushing round a bend at Watford at 125 mph where ordinary trains are limited to 80. What it cannot wholly do is absorb all the deficiencies of track last updated 20 years ago.

Thus while the ride is smooth, the high speed, though bends and undulations are still very evident to the passenger. Some

track improvements are under way to help.

Three prototype APTs, with full air conditioning and smart red and blue tartan seats, are due to enter passenger service by Christmas, then progressively reduce the journey time for the 400 miles between London and Glasgow from five hours to four.

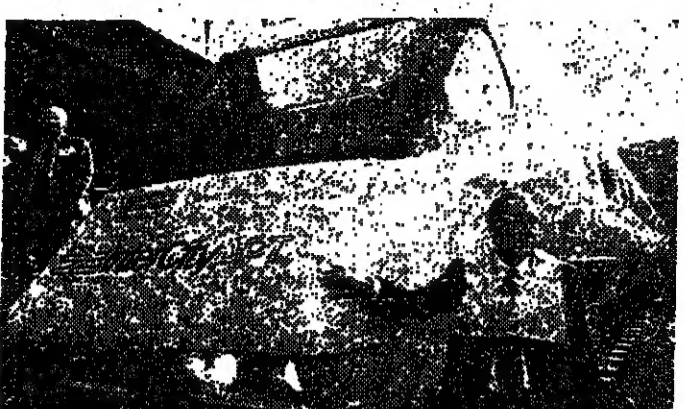
British Rail regards such higher speeds as vital in its competition with air, bus and car and it is pressing the Government for authority to spend £250m over five years on 60 trains and associated works as a start to making APT the standard inter-city train.

The attractions of the train are considerable, and by no means confined to tilting round bends at 40 per cent higher

speed than present trains. Its light weight, fast cornering (less acceleration and deceleration) and streamlined shape reduce energy consumption by a third; a factor of increasing importance even for rail. At £2.5m each, APTs are rather more costly to build than present trains, but lower running costs and more intensive use balance that.

British Rail's dream is to introduce the train progressively on the electrified lines to Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow in the 1980s, then with progressive electrification on to the remaining trunk routes thereafter.

Meanwhile there is considerable interest abroad, notably in the United States, Sweden, and Europe.



Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, with the Advanced Passenger Train before it left Euston yesterday.

## Mini Metro strikers agree deal

Production of British Leyland's new Mini Metro car should be fully resumed on Monday after 500 strikers agreed to accept a peace agreement yesterday.

The men walked out on Thursday in a dispute over one man who refused to be moved from the rectification area of the new Longbridge factory to an assembly line.

Production of the Metro, which is due to be launched on Wednesday, was quickly halted. Day-shift production of the BL Mini was also disrupted.

Both sides appeared anxious to reach a settlement, and a peace formula was worked out at meetings between plant management and the works committee on Thursday night and yesterday morning.

When the formula was put to a mass meeting inside the factory later in the day the strikers agreed to return to normal working on Monday. Further talks will then take place into the men's grievances.

It is estimated that about 500 Metros were lost by the strike, but BL said the launch date will not be affected because showrooms are already well stocked with the vehicles.

## £1,400m new roads for private sector

By Nicholas Timmins

The design and supervision of almost £1,400m new motorway and trunk roads is to be transferred to the private sector.

Mr. Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, announced yesterday.

The raising of 25 per cent of the £1,400m road programme will be given back to county councils who will act as agents for the Department of Transport.

The 16 road construction sub-units and their six regional headquarters will be abolished, affecting 2,350 staff, most of whom are on secondment from county councils.

Consulting engineering firms are being asked to tender for the schemes by the end of the month, and to take over the staffs as well. County councils will be consulted about those of the 137 sections which they are to take. The allotment of the projects will be published next month.

The proposals were immediately criticised as draconian by the National and Local Government Officers' Association, which represents most of the staff. Mr. Alan Richardson, leader of Cheshire County Council, said the transfer would mean increased costs for the taxpayer. On existing fee

scales it would add £500,000 to Cheshire's road schemes.

The Association of County Councils is also likely to protest. County councils have argued that nearly two thirds of the schemes should stay within the public sector.

Instead nearly four fifths are to go to the private sector. The Department of Transport conceded that in the short-term there might well be no economies. It was hoped that most of the staff would be transferred with the work, but there could be no guarantee that there would be no redundancies.

Mr. Fowler said that with the end of building motorways in sight, it no longer made sense for the department to employ large numbers of highway engineers and technicians. Their transfer to private consulting firms offered better employment prospects and would help those firms to win overseas orders. That would benefit the balance of payments.

Under the proposals the road schemes will be grouped into packages including projects under construction, at an advanced stage and at an early stage of design to ensure continuing work for the consultants and the transferred staff.

Mrs Thatcher rejects appeal for aid from paper-making industry  
Fleet Street facing new crisis next week

By Edward Townsend

A new crisis could affect Fleet Street next week after rejection yesterday by the Prime Minister of a joint union and management appeal for assistance for the United Kingdom paper-making industry.

Mr. William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), said after a two-hour meeting in Downing Street that it talks next week with newspaper manufacturers failed to halt threatened redundancies, widespread campaign of industrial action would begin.

He said he had "absolute authority" from his executive council to call whatever industrial action was necessary, including disruption of the distribution of provincial and national newspapers.

Sogat, which has 206,000 members, effectively controls the distribution of all national and provincial newspapers as well as books and magazines. It is also the main union in the paper mills.

The course comes after a decision by Bowater UK to close its newsprint mill at

Ellesmere Port, Merseyside, with the loss of 1,600 jobs, and steps by Reed Paper and Board (UK) to shut down three machines at its mill at Aylesford, Kent, and to cut the plant's 1,700 labour force by 500. The closures will bring job losses in the paper industry over the next 20 months to 7,600, with 14 mills and 48 machines shut.

Describing his "very simple philosophy", Mr. Keys said: "If by government action we are going to see the demise of the industry, then we are going to offer ourselves as sacrificial lambs and we shall fight it with all our industrial muscle. If that means newspapers, then so be it, but course it affects much more than newspapers."

He would be seeking urgent meetings next week with Bowater and Reed, whose chief executives attended yesterday's meeting with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

Sogat has called for immediate import controls to help to save the United Kingdom paper and board industry, but the British Paper and Board Industry Federation's case put

to Mrs. Thatcher shielded away from such measures. It sought a reduction in energy prices, assistance to offset exchange rate differences, a system of two-tier interest rates, and acceptance by the Government that the United Kingdom needed a small but efficient newspaper industry.

Dr. Ingram Lenton, president of the federation, who is chairman and chief executive of Bowater United Kingdom, said the joint delegation had received no assurances from Mrs. Thatcher apart from a promise that energy prices would be examined further. The Prime Minister had said nothing to alter Bowater's decision.

The federation has arranged a further meeting next Wednesday with Mr. Cecil Parkinson, Minister of State for Trade, to discuss alleged unfair trading by some paper product importers. Mr. Keys said he was more worried about what would happen to jobs in the industry while this dialogue continues.

Lord Trenchard, Minister of State for Industry, said after

the Downing Street talks that Bowater had been offered "tens of millions" in state aid for the Ellesmere Port operation and if the company wishes to close then it is their decision.

That was a reference to the new development grants and Industry Act assistance offered to Bowater in August, to help with the building of a new sulphite pulp mill at more Port, a development that would cut raw material energy costs substantially.

Dr. Lenton said at the time that it was the nature not the level of aid that was important. The mill, expected to lose £5m this year, was spending £7.5m a year more on energy than foreign competitors "and it is putting this right that is vital."

The closure of the Bowater and Reed machines will mean that British newspapers will be buying about nine tenths of their newsprint from foreign manufacturers, mostly Scandinavian, Finnish and Canadian suppliers. It is expected that many of Bowater's customers will, however, be supplied from the company's Canadian mills.

## Journalists angry over editor report

By Craig Seton

Journalists on the London Evening Standard reacted angrily yesterday to a report that Mr. Louis Kirby, editor of its rival, the Evening News, which is to close, might become editor in a deal between owners of the two papers.

The National Union of Journalists' chapel (office branch) committee at the Evening Standard yesterday passed a motion stating that the journalist staff would not have confidence in Mr. Kirby as editor.

They were responding to a report yesterday in The Times which stated that Associated Newspapers, owners of the Evening News, considered that Mr. Kirby was favourite to be editor of the new Evening Standard, in spite of opposition at a senior level from its owners, Express Newspapers.

It is understood that some 1,000 Standard journalists have considered taking industrial action if Mr. Kirby is appointed. They fear he will take the paper "down market."

It is understood that both companies have drawn up a statement of possible candidates for the editorship of the Evening Standard that will be discussed at a meeting next week between Lord Matthews, chairman of Express Newspapers, and Mr. Keith Murdoch, chairman and chief executive of Associated Newspapers, and senior executives.

Monopoly concern: The Press Council said yesterday it deeply regretted the impending loss of an important newspaper. In a statement, Mr. Kenneth Morgan, the council's director, said: "The Press Council will be particularly concerned at the Government's handling of the proposal to merge the Evening Standard and the Evening News."

## Printing union leaders cautious on 'Evening News' action call

By David Felton  
Labour Reporter

Printing union leaders last night made it clear they would not support a call to action to oppose the closure of the London Evening News, which is to close, and the Evening Standard, which is to be established and meetings would be held in Fleet Street next week to gauge members' feelings.

Unions and management combined in a statement to deplore the action of the Department of Trade in announcing earlier this week that the Government had no objections to the merger without it was alleged, prior consultation with the companies involved.

Both company and unions attach the highest importance to good industrial relations and the Department of Trade's precipitate intervention caused serious dismay and embarrassment, the statement said.

NGA officials have also pointed out that the Evening Standard, which it would not cooperate with the printing of extra copies of the newspaper while negotiations were continuing, except in cases where there were justifiable editorial reasons.

Mr. Dixon said that a liaison committee of all the unions was

being established and meetings would be held in Fleet Street next week to gauge members' feelings.

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## 'Telethon' raises more than £1m for charity

By Kenneth Gosling

More than £1m was raised by the two-day Thames Television charity event, The Telethon, which ended last night at the Assembly Conference Centre.

The announcement that £1m had been promised on the telephone by viewers and in cheques and cash presented during the programme, was made 45 minutes before it ended at 7 pm.

But it is still pouring in. Miss Diana Potter, joint executive producer, said last night: "We intend to keep the telephone lines open for some hours yet. The Post Office did a fine job."

The show was the first of its kind on British television and may be followed by a fully networked version.

Most of the money raised came in the form of pledges. Miss Potter said experience in the United States that the telethon was a 10 to 15 per cent failure rate to honour cash promises, but that was more than made up for by people who decided to send more than they had promised.

Albion normal Thames Television programmes, apart from news bulletins, were replaced by The Telethon. The largest amount given was an anonymous donation of £45,000 followed by £40,000 from Action Research for the Crippled Child.

The bosses at Thames are really happy about it," Miss Potter said. "I think they were a bit nervous about how it would go."

## Race board inquiry needed to allay fears, court told

By Lucy Hodges

Fears about the improper administration of the immigration service had to be allayed urgently if good relations between black and white were to be maintained, Mr. John Macdonald, QC, for the Commission for Racial Equality, told the High Court yesterday.

That was why the commission wanted to hold a formal investigation into how the immigration procedures were carried out, Mr. Macdonald said.

The commission was entitled to do that under the Race Relations Act of 1976: it was not prevented from investigating government bodies.

It is important for the race relations field for governments to "give a lead and it would defeat the purposes of the Act if government employees were placed in a specially privileged position," Mr. Macdonald said.

The case, heard by Mr. Justice

Wolf sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, has been concluded, and judgment reserved. The argument has been between the commission and the Home Office over whether the commission has the legal power to inquire into the immigration service.

The Home Office has maintained that that power must be limited and cannot be used in this field. The commission says it has a duty to work towards the elimination of all racial discrimination in the United Kingdom. The Home Office has also asked the court to declare what powers the commission has to investigate government bodies.

In an affidavit to the court, Mr. David Lane, chairman of the commission, says there is a widespread feeling, particularly among Asians from the Indian sub-continent, that immigration laws and controls are applied more harshly to them than to other ethnic groups.

## Prison officer smuggled in drug and drink, QC says

George Dundas, aged 41, a prison officer at the top security jail at Wakefield, West Yorkshire, smuggled in tobacco, whisky, cannabis and perfume into the jail, a jury at Leeds Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr. Paul Kennedy, QC, for the prosecution, said the officer was corrupt, and on one occasion after a prisoner had snared a rabbit, the rabbit was gutted and cannabis put inside it. The rabbit was switched up and taken into the prison. The cannabis was removed and the rabbit went into the stewpot, said counsel.

Mr. Dundas, of Branksome Avenue, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, denied eight charges of corruptly accepting bribes, totaling £95, from three prisoners for supplying tobacco, alcohol, perfume and cannabis. He also pleaded not guilty to unlawfully inciting a former prisoner to supply him with a firearm and ammunition in January, 1978, contrary to the provisions of the Firearms Act, 1968.

Mr. Kennedy said the matter came to light in 1978 when, at the request of some television people, a man named George Terence Woods, a former inmate at Wakefield prison, got in touch with Mr. Dundas and met him on a few occasions.

Unknown to Mr. Dundas most of the telephone conversations and the meetings were recorded and some of the meetings filmed.

In July 1978, a television programme was transmitted and the meetings were recorded and some of the meetings filmed.

Prisoners' money had to be in 10p pieces and the largest amount they were allowed was £3. In 1973, a man named John Birt, aged 37, arrived at Wakefield as a prisoner and began to operate as a bookmaker. He would say that the operation had the approval of Mr. Dundas, but Mr. Dundas told him he must do all the deals himself.

Tobacco was exchanged for money. The rate of exchange would be £1 for 11oz of tobacco. The case was adjourned until Monday.

## Mr Duffy says suspension of his union 'inevitable'

Mr. Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW), said yesterday that suspension of his union from the TUC for refusing to comply with orders over the Isle of Grain dispute seemed inevitable.

Mr. Duffy said his union had no intention of complying with the TUC ultimatum to accept its peace formula by next Friday.

"We are still looking for a formula," he said. "We are willing to meet anybody, anywhere to try to resolve this difficulty."

"We do not want to be suspended but unfortunately it is a fact of life that if what we want to happen, we cannot change our view. We are not bluffing."

Mr. Frank Chapple, general secretary of the electricians' union, the other union in dispute, said that the union was taking legal advice. The inter-union wrangle is over the long drawn-out dispute of laggards at the power station site on the Isle of Grain, Kent.

Suspension would deprive the unions, with a combined membership of 150,000, of any part in TUC business.

It was an important consideration that there was no great wastage of agricultural land in the construction of heliports.

He also suggested that a 58-helicopter service for the Highlands, Shetland and the Islands of Scotland could lead to the closure of at least six airports.

"I do not underestimate the public outcry there would be," he said, but added that as a result of closing St. Just airport at Land's End and opening a heliport at Penzance, Cornwall, the Government was saving £150,000 a year.

## Heliport serving eight million passengers a year proposed for London dockland

By Arthur Reed  
Air Correspondent

A heliport in the West India docks, three miles from the centre of London, was proposed yesterday by Captain Jack Cameron, managing director of British Airways Helicopters. He said it could serve eight million passengers a year.

Captain Cameron, speaking at the Institute of Traffic Administration's annual conference at Dunoon, Strathclyde, said that it was hoped to have the heliport ready by 1984, and that it was proposed to use 68-seater helicopters.

The helicopters could be developed from the 44-seater Boeing Vertol 234, which his company is to introduce for North Sea oil support operations next year.

The new version could fly from London to the Channel Islands, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Rotterdam and the Channel Islands. West India dock had, or would have, excellent road and underground connections. It was large enough to cope with the expected demand between the middle 1980s and the end of the century. Such a scheme would bring prosperity to an area that was in great depression.

who were called but, the tribunal chairman, Mr. Donald Ribbey, heard, as the company's Rover 3500 Land Rover, used at the M42 in Warwickshire the two men wrestled for the wheel.

Mr. Sexton, of Boxmoor Close, Redditch, said that the de Vlieghe drove erratically, smelt of drink and when told about it stopped the car dead in the centre lane.

"When I drove away it was with me standing in the boot. If I had fallen I would have bashed my brains out," Mr. Sexton said.

Mr. Sexton lost the claim that his dismissal by the Dutch owned chemical sales company, D.S.M. Polymers, of Redditch, was unfair.

## SDLP says it will not vote in devolution poll

A further setback to the political ambitions of the SDLP in Northern Ireland, came yesterday when Mr. Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said that the party could not take part in any election for a devolved administration.

There has been no comment from the Northern Ireland Office but it is felt that the hardening of the SDLP's attitude is not unexpected with speeches by Dublin politicians, and especially by Mr. Wedgwood Benn in Blackpool on Thursday in the desirability of steps being taken towards a united Ireland.

## In brief

## Monday Club official quits

Mr. John Biggs-Davison, MP for Forest, yesterday resigned parliamentary vice-chairman of the Monday Club, the wing Conservative group, the delivery of an open to Downing Street by Samuel Swales, the chairman.

Mr. Biggs-Davison said, not been consulted about documents that expressed regret at the manufacturers were fore of business.

Six people charged after London raids

Six people were charged yesterday after police in London raided a house and chemicals from a north London. They are charged with producing, storing, and possessing drugs. The arrests came in Hackney, Highbury, Holloway, and Fordsliffe.

Bombing disrupt fun

Two minor bomb explosions and a series of hoaxes last night disrupted the funeral of Mr. Robin Shi senior ambulance man by the Provisional IRA on day. Two hundred ambulance men from all over attended the funeral.

NF to move office

The National Front decided to move from its current offices in Great Eastern Street, east London, because it cannot defeat H. Council's legal attempt to close it.

London club fire

A London club owned by Ronald Knight, who was accused of a 1974, badly damaged fire yesterday. The police are investigating. No one was in the blaze at the Dir Club, Draymond Street.

Guide dog goes blind

Emma, a guide dog, helped its blind master 14 years, has gone blind after an operation to the sight of its Miss Sheila Hocken, 50, of Nottingham.

Savoy death inquiry

A man was being questioned by the police last night in connection with the death of Miss Catherine Russell, 20, of Chichester, Sussex, London, in the Savoy on Wednesday night. H. arrested at Southend.

Error killed pilot

An air crash that killed a pilot, aged 30, of the Royal Air Force, was the result of a pilot's error. The pilot, inquest at Northampton told yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

Aid for oiled birds

A £35,000 mobile unit for birds oiled by oil given by Shell UK Ltd. opened yesterday by the R. of the Wildlife Field, Little Creach, near Taunton.

Former MP divorce

Mr. Mayo, MacD former Scottish National MP for Glasgow, Govan been granted a divorce in Court of Session, Edinburgh.

## Perfume fraud plotters sentenced

Four men who were said to have plotted a multi-million pound fraud on a perfume company were sentenced at Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday.

Mr. James Wadsworth, for the prosecution, said they planned to produce replicas of 'Joy' advertised by Jean Patou of Paris as the world's most expensive perfume, and to flood the market with it.

Jan Dolan, aged 29, of Winter's Way, Waltham Abbey, was found guilty of two charges of conspiracy to defraud, and pleaded guilty to a third. Melvin Goldman, aged 33, of Kimberley Avenue, Romford, his brother Barry, aged 26, of Onslow Gardens, Woodford, and Alan Duggan, aged 35, of Leitch Gardens, South Street, all London, were all found guilty of one charge.

Mr. Duggan was jailed for four years, Mr. Dolan for three years, and Melvin Goldman for two years. Barry Goldman was given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years, and ordered to pay £500 costs.

## One man facing terrorist plot charge is freed

Lewis McDonald, one of nine men accused of conspiring to commit terrorist acts, was freed at the High Court in Glasgow yesterday.

Mr. Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, for the prosecution, said charges against Mr. McDonald, aged 22, a clerk of Annabank Street, Dennistoun, Glasgow, because of lack of evidence.

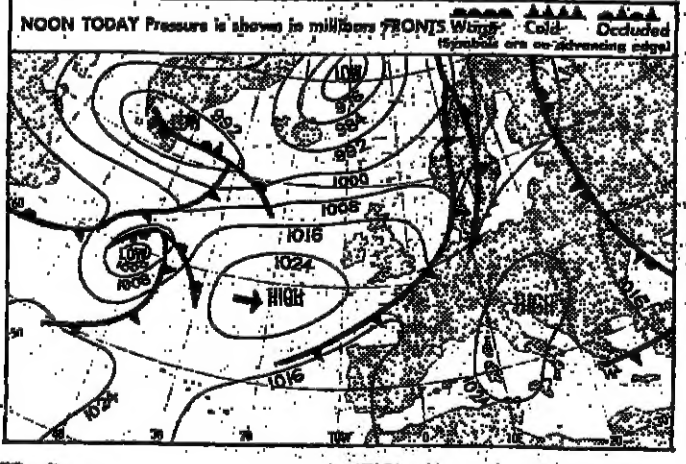
The other eight, who are accused of conspiring to commit terrorist acts on behalf of the Scottish Republican Socialist League and various charges, including causing an explosion at Glasgow Stock Exchange and a £100,000 Post Office van hold-up, were taken back to Berlin prison.

The defence case will open on Monday.

Fire in Concorde

A small fire broke out in the tail of a Concorde aircraft at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday was extinguished by engineers.

## Weather forecast and recordings



Today		Tomorrow	
Sun rises: 7.05 am	Sun sets: 6.31 pm	Sun rises: 7.15 am	Sun sets: 6.29 pm
Moon rises: 1.55 am	Moon sets: 5.01 pm	Moon rises: 1.55 am	Moon sets: 5.01 pm
New moon: October 9.			
Lighting up: 7.01 pm to 5.38 am.			
High water: London Bridge, 10.59 am, 5.39 pm, 11.40 pm, 6.30 am.			
Low water: 4.34 am, 10.11 am, 5.06 pm, 10.61 am, 5.52 pm, 11.40 pm, 6.30 am.			
5.5m: 9.40 am, 5.5m: 11.40 pm, 5.5m: 11.40 pm, 5.5m: 11.40 pm.			
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1124	5.10
1128	5.10
1132	5.10
1136	5.10
1140	5.10



## HOME NEWS

## Town Hall staffs defy Government over house sales to tenants

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

The Government's new scheme to sell council houses to tenants at a discount of 20 per cent has been met with difficulties yesterday, the day when the rights came into force under the Housing Act, 1980.

In several Labour local authorities, including Sheffield, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Hammersmith, council officials refused to hand out application forms.

The National and Local Government Officers' Association said in London that it had a national policy of opposition to the sale of council houses to tenants.

Various branches have taken their own decisions as to the interpretation of this policy.

Council officials refused to handle applications for the new scheme, saying they were not authorised to do so.

Mr. John Gray, housing director for the council, said he was not authorised to handle applications for the new scheme.

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The Environment's regional office at Bristol, Mr. Leslie Gowing, housing committee chairman, said the council was acting illegally. "We are not stopping tenants from buying their homes. The Act does not say that we have to hand out the forms. If the tenants manage to get the forms from elsewhere, we will sell them their homes."

Mr. Heslin, Secretary of State for the Environment, had launched a £600,000 publicity campaign on television and in newspapers to alert tenants to the new scheme.

Mr. Heslin said the scheme represented a "significant advance" in broadening the choice in housing, giving council tenants a new and more housing association tenants the statutory right to buy their homes.

Sharon, the national campaign for the new scheme, is sharply critical of the housing association scheme, claiming it would do "untold damage" to the prospects of the homeless and badly housed. All the best housing would be taken over, leaving only the less desirable accommodation.

Another group, Services to Community Action and Tenants, has gone further, claiming a pamphlet which lists several methods by which councils can delay and obstruct plans to sell council houses.

The Greater Souths Property Services Community Action and Tenants, 22 Clerkenwell Close, London, EC1 1AP.

The new Act gives the council the right to collect the rent of the new Act, and the Department of the Environment, say, that the council's accounts are kept separately from those of council houses because it was not a council house.

Mr. Rodney Lock, Winchester council's value, said it would consider a request by the council to buy the house but he pointed out that even if the council were to buy the house, it would still have to pay the mortgage of £25,000 under the Act, they would still have to borrow £25,000.

The couple agree that the house is only worth so much because of their restoration work. Mr. Lock said the council would deal of hard work to make it habitable and we believe we should have the right to buy it.

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Black tie boat races: Crews from the Cambridge Union (foreground) and the Oxford Union taking to the Thames in evening dress yesterday morning when they raced over part of the Boat Race course between Putney and Mortlake. The race by two eights was a re-enactment of a similar one 30 years ago. Mr. Jeremy Thorpe, a member of the Oxford crew in the 1950 race, started yesterday's battle with a samurai sword presented to the Cambridge Union by Lord Mountbatten of Burma. The sword had been captured from the Japanese during the Second World War. The inevitable ducking for the president of the Oxford Union, Mr. Rupert Staines, son of Lord Staines, and the Cambridge Union president, Mr. Charles Gallagher, followed the race. "I do not think Miss Bros will be too happy about this," one of the Oxford crew, still wearing a soaked dinner jacket, said. The 15-minute event, which saw rather more splashing than speed, ended with a champagne party after the Oxford team had won. Mr. Colin Moyrhan, the Oxford cox, the one experienced oarsman in the team having won the silver medal at the Moscow Olympics, put the victory down to "hard training, complete dedication, and the right university". The run was to raise money for the Royal National Lifeboat Institution. "I thought we might have to call them out to help us," Mr. Moyrhan said.

## Five businessmen cleared after judge stops £4m company fraud trial

Mr Justice Tabor halted the trial at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of five businessmen facing £4m fraud charges arising from the collapse of the London and County Securities Group in 1973.

Woolf Perry, aged 59, Brian McMenamy, aged 40, Emmanuel Davidson, aged 46, John Hillman, aged 49, and Robert Rubin, aged 41 were said by the prosecution to have been involved in fraudulently "window dressing" the balance sheet of a subsidiary, London and County (A and D) Ltd, a banking company, by using three worthless cheques totalling £4m.

Yesterday, the tenth day of the trial, the judge directed the jury to acquit them all. He said he could find no evidence of a criminal agreement on the part of Mr. McMenamy, of Highwood Drive, Orpington, Kent, who was manager of

London and County (A and D). In the case of Mr. Rubin, of Pine Grove, Tottenham, Mr. Justice Tabor said there was no evidence of intent that the cheques should be worthless. Both men were entitled, therefore, to be acquitted.

As far as Mr. Hillman and Mr. Davidson were concerned, he said, the question was not whether there was sufficient evidence but whether it was safe to leave the question of guilt to the jury.

The prosecution had alleged that the two men knowingly involved themselves in the fraud, and there was some evidence for the jury to consider, the judge said. What concerned the jury in the case was the alleged practice, in 1973, of window dressing by companies.

At that time no one thought the practice was dishonest, if not done overwhelmingly. In the climate of that time it would be quite unsafe to try to pin-point the degree of criminality in the minds of Mr. Hillman and Mr. Davidson, he said.

The kind of window dressing alleged in the case was quite unlike the accepted form at the time. But because Mr. Hillman, of Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, and Mr. Davidson, of Bechcroft Close, Hampstead, both London, and everyone knew that window dressing went on, he decided to withdraw the case.

In relation to Mr. Perry, also of Highwood Hill, Mill Hill, who was a director of London and County and second in command, there was evidence upon which the jury could consider his guilt. But it would be unrealistic to pursue the case against him when all the others had been found not guilty by direction.

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## Prison staff prepare for protest

Prison officers were yesterday issued with guidelines by their leaders for the first stage of a protest programme aimed at the Home Office. They were urged to express their grievances in a peaceful manner.

The replacement of M. Yvon Bourges as Defence Minister by M. Joël Le Theule, the former Transport Minister, was seen as a move to weaken the Government's position in the Senate in last Sunday's elections.

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## WEST EUROPE

## Bank fraud denial by Dr Sá Carneiro as poll campaign closes

From Richard Wigg

Lisbon

Dr. Francisco Sá Carneiro, the Portuguese Prime Minister, last night denied allegations that he had been involved in a bank fraud. The Communists had succeeded in keeping the allegations alive in the closing stages of the general election campaign.

Dr. Sá Carneiro told television viewers that documents had now proved charges against him were "utterly false". He said: "I never need anything to clear my name."

The Prime Minister referred only briefly to the controversy in his last televised appeal to the voters in return the Democratic Alliance in power for the next four years and so end Portugal's chronic post-1974 governmental instability.

But Dr. Sá Carneiro, the Socialist Party, opposition leader, campaigning last night in Lisbon's grimy industrial belt, chose to reply immediately maintaining Dr. Sá Carneiro had still not explained satisfactorily how a loan of more than £10,000, held jointly with his brother Ricardo, had been paid back to the Holy Spirit Bank after using the funds for stock market speculation.

A detailed reply filed by the Prime Minister's lawyers on Wednesday in a local court has only offered fresh opportunities to the opposition to counter attack with the support of a bank clerks' union. The court proceedings arise out of charges made in a pro-Communist daily.

Dr. Sá Carneiro, who spent the whole of yesterday in Lisbon's industrial belt, hammered throughout on the theme that the Communists' rapid rise to power would not stop the dismantling of the 1974 revolution, with its gains for the working and urban middle classes, secured by the Sá Carneiro Government.

Only a strong Socialist Party victory could bar that, returned to govern alongside President Eanes in the December presidential contest.

The election campaign ends at midnight tonight when the Prime Minister will be closing a rally here. Both the Democratic Alliance and the Opposition are concentrating now on the Lisbon region, which returns a fifth of all MPs.

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## Council's Tudor house not caught in the Act

By John Withers

A Tudor house in Winchester which boasts eight bedrooms, three living rooms, a hall, a study, a library, a billiard room, a dining room, a kitchen, a breakfast room, a bathroom, a terrace, a garden, and a garage, is not caught in the new Act.

The council and the Department of the Environment, say, that the council's accounts are kept separately from those of council houses because it was not a council house.

Mr. Rodney Lock, Winchester council's value, said it would consider a request by the council to buy the house but he pointed out that even if the council were to buy the house, it would still have to pay the mortgage of £25,000 under the Act, they would still have to borrow £25,000.

The couple agree that the house is only worth so much because of their restoration work. Mr. Lock said the council would deal of hard work to make it habitable and we believe we should have the right to buy it.

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## Mr Boyson explains academic decline

By Our Education Correspondent

Mr. Rhodes Boyson, Under Secretary of State for Education and Science, suggested yesterday that there could be a causal link between the increase in the number of children going to comprehensive schools and the decline in the quality of education.

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## Man and girls remanded on post office robbery charge

By Peter Paul John Keogh

Peter Paul John Keogh, aged 22, of Hayes, North Middlesex, was remanded in custody for three days by the magistrates at Macclesfield, Cheshire, yesterday, charged with attempting to murder Mrs. Roberts of 11, 567, 30 at the sub-post office, Bollington, Cheshire, on Tuesday.

Appearing with Mr. Keogh was a girl, aged 15, of Wythenshawe, and a girl, aged 16, from Peel Hall, Manchester, who were both remanded in custody for six days.

All three defendants were charged with robbing Mrs. Roberts of £1,567.30 at the sub-post office.

The case is being heard by Mr. Justice Tabor at the Central Criminal Court in London.

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## Conference notebook

One debate without Mr Benn

By Hugh Noyes

The conference of the Labour Party in Blackpool, which was the most disastrous Labour conference in recent years, delegates carried a massive resolution to demand a new constitution for the party.

The resolution was carried by a large majority, and it was a significant victory for the reformers within the party.

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## Standard of political education criticized

By William McKelvey

Mr. William McKelvey (MP for Kilmarnock), told the conference that there was no serious attempt to provide a standard of political education for the party.

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## French yacht crew receive British bravery awards

From Our Own Correspondent

The heroic, murderous gale which ripped apart last year's Fastnet yacht race was remembered in the peace of the British embassy residence here today, when the crew of the French yacht *Lorelei* were presented with the Awards of Bravery which are presented for outstanding acts of bravery at sea.

At 2 am on August 14 last year the *Lorelei* sighted distress signals from the British yacht *Griffin*, whose crew was forced to abandon the boat and take to a liferaft.

With winds gusting at up to 60 knots, the *Lorelei* put about and battled through 50ft waves to the raft. Showing great skill and determination the crew of the *Lorelei* saved all the *Griffin*'s crew and, after riding out the rest of the storm, returned to Plymouth.

The Awards of Bravery were founded by the British Government in the last century as a means of rewarding seamen who, for one reason or another, are not able to qualify for a British decoration. They are only given rarely to foreigners in recognition for courage at sea in saving Britons.

Mr. Edward Heath, who was captain of the British Admiral's Cup team during the Fastnet race last year, sent a special message of thanks and congratulation to the *Lorelei* crew, saying he knew just how appalling conditions had been during the race.

No praise, he said, could be too high for the courage, skill and selflessness shown by the French crew. Their magnificent feat would be written into the annals of ocean sailing for the benefit of future generations of sailors.



## WEST EUROPE



Wrecked cars outside the Paris synagogue bombed by terrorists are examined by police.

## Soviet ploy may curb human rights debate

From Harry Debelius

Hopes of being able to allow ample time for discussion of the human rights question at the forthcoming second review of the 1975 Helsinki conference on European security and cooperation faded here today when Soviet delegates stuck to their position that the time allowed for each phase of the conference should be limited beforehand.

"We are at a standstill," an American source admitted after this morning's session of the preparatory meeting for the conference. He maintained that Soviet efforts to restrict the agenda were opposed by the majority of other nations.

Some delegations saw signs of a breakthrough in the talks yesterday when the Soviet presented a list of 13 questions on behalf of neutral countries. The questions pointed towards partial solution of the deadlock on the procedural matters which will define the scope of the conference due to begin here next month.

The Soviet delegation replied by presenting four questions of its own, all of which recalled the original Russian positions

when the preliminary talks began here early last month.

Mr. Max Kampelman, head of the United States delegation at the preparatory sessions, expressed "deep regret and sadness" over the reiteration by his Soviet counterparts of ideas which, an American spokesman claimed, had already been rejected by the majority of those present at the talks.

Mr. Kampelman was reported to have quoted a sarcastic American saying to the Soviet diplomats: "I know it's true because I said it before."

Another member of the United States team, Mr. J. J. Verner, said: "We find that the lack of progress and the unwillingness of the Soviet Union and certain other countries to seriously come to grips with the issues before us is a regrettable and highly disappointing development."

In spite of the apparent deadlock, Western diplomats said that they do not expect the conference to be postponed or cancelled. One of them explained: "If we fail to iron out the preliminary details here, we'll just have to iron them out when the conference proper begins."

## France expels magazine editor to US

From Ian Murray

Paris, Oct. 3

Mr. Simon Malley, founder and editor of the fortnightly magazine *Afrique-Asie* was expelled from France today, having failed to obtain permission to stay.

He had lived in France for the past 11 years but, according to a statement from M. Christian Bonnet, Minister of the Interior, he had failed in "the duty of discretion which imposes itself on every foreigner."

Mr. Malley, who was born in Egypt but who holds number of passports, including an American one, was expelled to the United States after being stopped by police this morning near the National Assembly.

His passport card had not been renewed when it expired in June.

*Afrique-Asie* is a magazine which has taken a notably progressive point of view, supporting revolutionary and national liberation movements such as the Polisario Front in the Western Sahara. During his campaign to be allowed to remain in France Mr. Malley has complained that this position was embarrassing to French diplomacy in the Third World.

He is 57, is married to an American and has three children. He has never been permitted to obtain a French passport for longer than three months since he arrived in France. But until June he had no difficulty in renewing it.

## Test on water after leak at French A-plant

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, Oct. 3

There was an accidental overflow of water in the nuclear waste treatment centre at La Hague, near Cherbourg, on September 22. Although the French nuclear authority has denied that any radioactivity escaped, local farmers have arranged for the water table in the area to be tested.

None of the accident was released by the vigilant anti-nuclear organization in the area, which announced last night that contaminated water had come into contact with natural water due to a pump failure. This had meant that a tank containing radioactive water had overflowed into surrounding fields.

## The love of Callas for Onassis

Aristotle Onassis was a short, thick-set man. He radiated energy and when Maria Callas he singled her out straight away for his very special treatment.

The *Sunday Times* tomorrow publishes the second extract from the first complete biography of Maria Callas by Arianna Stassinopoulos. It explores in unprecedented detail the prima donna's love for Onassis.

## Social Democrat hopes of clear majority ruled out

Continued from page 1

the weaker position on the central issue of foreign policy. Moreover, its somewhat stodgy conservatism is increasingly unattractive to young people and working women.

The Social Democrats, initially relaxed and confident, have worn badly in the campaign. An absolute majority, which might have been a possibility in the early summer, is now out of the question and it is doubtful that they will be able to achieve their aim of becoming the biggest parliamentary party.

Their chances appear to be somewhere between the 42 per cent they have at present and 44 per cent.

Domestic issues, especially the opposition's charge that they had recklessly run up huge state debts, have considerably damaged the Social Democrats. The cancellation of meetings between the Chancellor and the East German and Polish leaders in August has taken some

immediacy out of his détente arguments.

Analysts close to the opposition camp feel that Herr Schmidt has alienated potential supporters in the CDU ranks—where his moderate views have considerable sympathy—by allowing election propaganda which implies that the CDU wants war.

The Free Democrats, the smaller coalition partners, may well increase their vote from 7.9 to 9 per cent or more.

They like the SPD stand to gain from liberal CDU voters, who cannot bring themselves to vote for Herr Strauss. Also there are clear signs that their refusal to use the crude and grubby tactics of the bigger parties has won them additional support.

The ecological Green Party, which about a year ago looked as if it could influence the outcome of the election, is now expected to get a negligible 2 per cent, mostly from the youngest voters.

## OVERSEAS

## Night-time explosions outside Basra attributed to shelling from across Shatt al-Arab

## Iranian long-range artillery turns Al Faw into ghost town

From Robert Fisk

Basra, Oct. 3

Iranian artillery, south-east of Abadan, has turned the Iraqi city of Al Faw into a ghost town, sending mortar rounds into the shuttered shops and civilian housing estates night and day.

Some of the last inhabitants of the city left their homes this morning, crammed into ageing wooden taxis whose drivers travelled at speed for Basra. They left Al Faw in the hands of a group of white-uniformed policemen who spent at least an hour today crouching beneath the office tables of the local gendarmerie

as shells landed in the central streets.

It is not the desolation in Al Faw that is of long-term importance, however, but the ability of the Iranians to maintain their bombardment.

Although new fires have broken out in Khorramshahr, which is still in Iranian hands, it is now clear that the Iranians have resupplied their artillery units on the other side of the Shatt al-Arab waterway and may soon have the Iraqi port of Basra within range.

Already some of the night-time explosions outside this city are being attributed to long-range Iranian guns rather than air attacks.

The village of Ciba, opposite Abadan, has also been evacuated by Iraqi troops—a small enough tactical withdrawal, it is true, but a symbolic one nevertheless since Ciba, which has taken Iranian shelling from across the river for more than a week, is on Iraqi soil.

It should not, therefore, have been surprising that the Iraqis have announced that in future they intend to issue only one communiqué each day. Far from achieving their main objectives (as last night's government statement ostentatiously claimed), the Iraqis are now enduring an effective Iranian artillery counter-attack.

If this is carried to its logical

conclusion, then it will not be Khorramshahr that is under shelling from Iraqi guns but Basra from the Iranians.

All day today, military ambulances have been driving down the main highway to Basra from the river bridge, carrying Iraqi wounded in from the Iranian desert. Two of the army casualties told journalists they had been hit by snipers in Khorramshahr which—far from having "fallen"—was still the scene of fierce fighting.

All drivers travelling outside Basra are now required to smear mud over the sides and roofs of their vehicles, lest the glint of sunlight on the cars and

lorries identify militia roads for Iranian fighter pilots.

What cannot be disguised is the Basra waterfront, where rows of foreign cargo ships are moored, their masters keeping steam up in case they have an opportunity to make a run past Abadan for the Gulf.

But the seamen are beset with other difficulties. The crew of a Yugoslav ship, for instance, have received no pay for two months, and when her captain called for his Austrian owner by telephone this morning, he was told to stay with his ship. "Our lives," he bellowed down the receiver to Vienna, "are more important than your ship." Then he slammed down the phone.

## Gulf states' fears for the safety of refineries

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

The Gulf states are looking at the fighting between Iran and Iraq with fear and anxiety, according to a British Cabinet minister who has just returned from the area.

For the first time, these states have come to realize how vulnerable they are and that, if the war spread, their own oil refineries, spreading across the Gulf, could also go up in flames.

After visits to Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Qatar, Mr. Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, reports that while hostility to the brand of revolutionary fervour espoused by the Ayatollah Khomeini is the dominant reaction among leaders in the Gulf, there is also widespread concern about the intentions of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Initially, the leaders of the Gulf states felt that Iran deserved what it got, Mr. Jenkin found, in the sense that they had all been extremely upset by Iranian broadcasts continually inciting their own people to revolutionary tactics.

While the Gulf states would never be willing to condemn Iraq as the aggressor—and feel considerable sympathy for its action—they realize their dependence on the Strait of Hormuz being kept open. They would be reluctant to accept an American naval presence in the area for fear that this might also bring in the Soviet fleet.

But they find disturbing the prospect of Iraq seizing the role of leader of the Arab world.

In discussing their anxieties, none of the Gulf leaders, Mr. Jenkin met, raised the question of an Arab-Israeli dispute, which seems to have faded into the background.

The purpose of Mr. Jenkin's tour was to strengthen ties with Britain, particularly in health matters. Arrangements are being extended for doctors to be trained in Britain and for closer links to be formed with British medical schools.

US pledge to Pakistan: President Carter met President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan yesterday and reaffirmed the American commitment to defend Pakistan.

Recalling the 1959 United States-Pakistan defence agreement, Mr. Carter told reporters outside the White House: "If Pakistan should be in danger, that commitment stands today."

He praised what he called the courage and tenacity of Pakistan and said its freedom, independence and security were of the utmost importance to the United States.

The meeting was the first between the two leaders since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan last December and President Zia's rejection of an American military aid offer—*Reuters*.

Iranian prisoners (front row) joining Iranians in prayer at Tehran University yesterday.



Iraqi prisoners (front row) joining Iranians in prayer at Tehran University yesterday.

## Israeli generals rejoice over prospect of an extended Iraqi war of attrition

From Christopher Walker

Jerusalem, Oct. 3

Iraq's failure to live up to the promise of its early performance in the Gulf war with Iran is causing considerable relief in the Israeli military establishment.

Security experts in Tel Aviv feared a strengthened Iraq would use its hegemony over the Gulf to increase the threat of war on Israel's eastern front and boost Soviet influence in the region. It was also feared that in the aftermath of a rapid Iraqi victory, there would be renewed efforts to torpedo the peace process with Egypt.

Satisfaction felt in Israel at the course of the war has become open in the past two days. From the outset, correspondents had been briefed that the best possible outcome for Israel would be an extended war of attrition between Iraqi and Iranian war machines.

Analysts here believe that has begun, but remain unwilling to predict how long it will continue. Israel's relief at Iraq's lack of coordination between its land and air forces has been tempered by worry about links between Baghdad and Amman, which have been further strengthened during the fighting. As well as threatening to intervene on Iraq's behalf, King Hussein of Jordan has been inclined to launch a nuclear attack.

Today General Ivri, commander of the Israeli Air Force, gave a warning of the "severe consequences" that could arise for Israel from Jordan's new role in the Gulf. He said the Israeli military intelligence, claimed that the increasing strength of the Iraqi-Jordanian axis could present a greater threat than ever on Israel's eastern front.

Domestic Israeli military and political thinking about the Gulf war is concerned about

Iraq's French-assisted nuclear programme, which is being carried out under great secrecy at a reactor near Baghdad.

The most pessimistic observers outline a scenario in which a defeated Iraq, or at least an Iraqi regime which had suffered loss of prestige, might redouble its efforts to achieve nuclear weapons capability. In such a mood, it is predicted that the Iraqis would be even more inclined to launch a nuclear attack.

Little sympathy can be found in Israel for the Iranian regime, but the news that Iranian Phantom jets succeeded in striking the nuclear plant at Osirak, destroying "it" was applauded openly.

French press suggestions that Israeli jets might have been responsible for the attack were dismissed as ludicrous by Western diplomats, and today vigorously denied by Mr. Moshe Dayan, Israel's deputy Defence Minister.

## Poles claim success over strike

Gdansk, Oct. 3—Poland's independent trade union movement brought hundreds of thousands of workers out on strike for an hour today in a display of force to the communist authorities.

"It was a complete success," Mr. Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity union, told reporters. "We showed that we know how to start a strike and how to end a strike. That is what we needed to achieve."

Mr. Walesa, who ordered the strike to protest against what he described as government failure to honour agreements on pay and access for his movement to the mass media, said the union had done better than expected.

The strike, the first nationally-organized labour protest in 36 years of communist rule in Poland, went ahead despite threats by the government that it would endanger newly-won union rights.

Mr. Walesa did not appear to be concerned about the threat, and in a conciliatory gesture he said the union's threat to stage a general strike on October 20 had been officially withdrawn.

In Warsaw, most bus drivers struck and many put on head-lights to express sympathy. Parts of four main factories went on strike.

Mr. Lech Badkowski, Solidarity's chief spokesman, told reporters before the strike that "Solidarity will not accept an amendment to the constitution that would give the government the right to dismiss workers for their action could lead to cancellation of the Gdansk accords."

He said Mr. Jagielski, who failed on Wednesday to avert the strike during talks with Mr. Walesa, had simply warned the movement that the Soviet Union was anxious about the developments in Poland.

## Leading Reagan supporter in court on sex charge

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, Oct. 3

Mr. Robert Bauman, a Republican Congressman from Maryland and president of the Conservative Union, appeared in court this morning on a charge of soliciting a minor for immoral purposes.

He is one of the most extreme conservatives in Congress, a prominent supporter of Mr. Ronald Reagan and a leader of the national campaign against abortion and other manifestations of public and private immorality.

During the Republican National Convention in Detroit in July, he led the last charge against the nomination of Mr. George Bush as vice-president.

In a statement issued last night, Mr. Bauman attributed his fall from grace to alcoholism. He said: "As a result of the help I have received from my wife and family, my priest, my doctor, and Alcoholics Anonymous, my own alcoholism is now under control."

"Equally important, I have confessed my sins, as my religion requires, and I am in a state of grace and will remain so with the help of God."

Mr. Bauman pleaded guilty to the charge of soliciting a 16-year-old boy near Capitol Hill last March "for lewd and immoral purposes."

According to the police, he formed oral sodomy on the boy. He was ordered to follow a six-month treatment programme designed for first offenders and to return to court next April for a re-examination. The charges will be dismissed.

Mr. Bauman has been particularly effective in the fight against abortion, which he says is an unforgivable sin. He is a state of grace, he says, and so will continue to try to stop victims of rape and incest from having abortions.

He has agreed to join a rehabilitation programme for alcoholics in which he insists drinking never affected his work.

## Diplomatic tiff over sunken Tsarist treasure

Tokyo, Oct. 3—A Japanese

bunt for gold believed lost in a Tsarist Navy cruiser, sunk during the Russo-Japanese War in 1905, has developed into a diplomatic issue between Moscow and Tokyo.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Mr. Boris Zinoviev, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, went to the ministry today to claim Soviet ownership of the 8,524-ton Admiral Nakhimov and its cargo.

The 15.8m operation to search for a hoard of gold coins, and other precious metals on board the ship was today being privately led by the Nippon Marine Development Company, on September 16.

The ship is at a depth of 3,200 feet, about five miles off Tsushima Island in the Sea of Japan.

host and promoter of Libyans visiting the United States.

When the American hostages were seized in Tehran, in November 1979, he was asked by Mr. Brezinski to contact the Libyan Embassy here to arrange a meeting at which Mr. Brezinski asked for Libyan help.

The Libyans offered Mr. Billy Carter a highly lucrative contract as mediator in arranging an oil deal with the Chinese Oil Company, a deal that was never completed. They also promised him personal loans of \$500,000 (about £200,000), and gave him \$220,000.

The suggestion was that they hoped to buy influence with the American Government by bribing the President's brother, Mr. Donald Trump, to arrange that the Government was insufficiently zealous in investigating whether Mr. Billy Carter was acting as a representative of the Libyan Government without registering, and whether he

had ever tried to peddle his influence.

Besides its general but severe criticism of Mr. Carter himself, the report exonerates the Administration of any real misconduct, while criticizing aspects of its handling of the affairs.

It concludes: "Libyan officials went to considerable trouble and expense in establishing and maintaining a relationship with Billy Carter, a spokesman of the President, and his policies and conduct might have been viewed as an aid to Libya's public relations efforts. The report, however, does not extend beyond the fact that Mr. Carter, the report says: 'The payments are additional indication of the influence or control by Libya over him. This is so whether the payments are viewed as compensation for services rendered or to be rendered, or as a major financial obligation which Billy Carter must satisfy to a nation whose interests are often inimical to ours.'"

The report remarks that Mr. Carter was repeatedly warned by friends, officials and his brother, that his actions could embarrass the United States. As for the Justice Department report stating that the investigation was honest and conscientiously conducted.

It criticizes the decision to involve Billy Carter in the hostage crisis, which, it says, "was made and carried out in haste." It concludes that a decision, which was Mr. Brezinski's, responding to a suggestion by the President's wife, was ill-advised.

The report criticizes Mr. Brezinski and Admiral Turner for making decisions about the use of intelligence information without calling for information available to the organizations generally which may have fully informed judgments."

## Only the President escapes unscathed in Billygate report

From Patrick Brogan

Washington, Oct. 3

The Senate sub-committee that has been investigating Mr. Billy Carter's relations with Libya has issued its report with the conclusion that "his conduct was contrary to the interests of the President and the country" and merits severe criticism.

The report criticizes other officials with varying degrees of severity, mild for Director of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), stronger for Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's National Security Adviser, and Mr. Benjamin Civiletti, the Attorney General. It does not criticize the President.

This may be because a majority of members of the subcommittee are Democrats. In appendices added by Republican members, the criticisms are much harsher.

Senator Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican, writes "The conduct of the

highest officials of the Carter Administration falls far short of the standards the American people have a right to expect from their Government. In my view, this conduct deserves censure."

Other Republicans were more charitable. Senator Charles Mathias wrote "There is both a very human and cynical wisdom in the old adage that it is better to deal with a crook than a fool, because a crook has his honest days. The Billy Carter affair presents the same dilemma with a choice between the two, and I am inclined to believe that we are dealing with folly."

This is the middle of an election campaign, and the two parties will clearly make the best use they can of the report. The main points of the bill of particulars against Mr. Carter are:

In 1979, at a time when his personal finances were in confusion, he formed a friendship with various Libyans, visited that country twice and acted as

host and promoter of Libyans visiting the United States.

When the American hostages were seized in Tehran, in November 1979, he was asked by Mr. Brezinski to contact the Libyan Embassy here to arrange a meeting at which Mr. Brezinski asked for Libyan help.

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## Canada sets battle lines for a new constitution

From John Best

Ottawa, Oct. 3

The stage was set today for an all-out parliamentary battle on Mr. Trudeau's plan for a new Canadian constitution, a plan which has already been denounced by the chief opposition party in the Commons and seriously questioned by the second party.

The Prime Minister unveiled his proposals in a national television address last night, saying the time had come for Canadians to break out of "50 years of constitutional paralysis." It has been that long since Canadian leaders first began seeking a formula to bring home the 1867 British North America Act from Britain.

Parliament is being reconvened next Monday, nine days ahead of schedule, to debate a resolution calling on the British Parliament both to enact a new constitution and then end Westminster's right to make laws affecting Canada.

The British Parliament would transfer to Canada authority over all matters contained in British constitutional statutes relating to this country.

The new Constitution would contain an amending formula and a charter of rights—both highly contentious issues between the federal Government and Canada's 10 provinces. The difficulty in finding a widely acceptable amending formula has been the main obstacle to constitutional reform in Canada for decades.

The charter of rights would be binding on the provinces as well as the federal Government, and this is certain to provoke strong opposition from many provincial premiers, who will regard it as an invasion of the provinces' longstanding jurisdiction over human and civil rights.

The charter would also guarantee that French-speaking or English-speaking minorities enjoy the right to have their children educated in their own language wherever numbers warrant. English and French are the two official languages of Canada. This provision appeared likely to draw fire from many of the premiers, because education has always been a provincial responsibility.

The Government hopes to have the resolution passed by Parliament, and the necessary follow-up legislation adopted by the British Parliament, in time for Canada to have its new Constitution by July 1, the 114th anniversary of confederation.

"Surely the independence of the nation, the unquestioned right of Canadians to rule themselves, is not a matter for dispute among governments," Mr. Trudeau asserted in his televised address. "Independence belongs to all Canadians."

However, Mr. Joe Clark, the leader of the official Conservative opposition in Parliament, lost no time in signalling his party's determination to fight the government plan.

Mr. Clark rejected "this arbitrary move to end the division of powers in Canada."

Mr. Edward Broadbent, the leader of the New Democratic Party (NDP), said he found the Trudeau plan generally acceptable, but he accused Mr. Trudeau of his party would not support it as long as it contains no provision establishing provincial control over resources.

The present draft steers clear of this controversial issue, but Mr. Broadbent said government willingness to accept an amendment providing for a provincial jurisdiction would be a sine qua non of NDP support for the package as a whole.

Mr. Trudeau, brushed aside suggestions that the British Government might back up pushing legislation through Westminster in the absence of a federal-provincial agreement in Canada.

"We are patting a constitutional," he said. "That is obviously something which has not been done before in the case of Canada. It is a request that I am sure might make some of them (British officials) nervous, but I don't think that should be any reason to worry us."

He discussed the question with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, Mr. James Callaghan and Mr. David Steel in London last June. All of them took the same position: "We have the same position as the Canadian Parliament asks us to do something with the British-North American Act, we have no choice but to do it."

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## OVERSEAS

# lines Australia's election campaign reduced to a battle of figures

On Douglas Altman (Melbourne, Oct 3) — The Australian general election campaign has been reduced to a battle of figures. The Liberal Party, led by Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister, and the Opposition, led by Mr. Bill Hayden, are both using the same tactic: to show that the other side's policies are too costly to the economy.

Mr. Fraser's campaign promises to cut government spending by \$2,000m (about £1,000m) and to reduce the deficit to \$2,250m. Mr. Hayden's campaign promises to cut government spending by \$2,000m and to reduce the deficit to \$2,250m.

Mr. Fraser is a reckless spender and the Liberal Party is a reckless spender. Mr. Hayden is a reckless spender and the Opposition is a reckless spender.

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## Suzuki promise to lessen Japan's dependence on oil

From Peter Handberg (Tokyo, Oct 3) — Japan has stored enough fuel to last for three months, but the government is promising to reduce its dependence on oil by 50 per cent by the end of the decade.

Mr. Suzuki, Prime Minister, said today: "I feel that the time has come when we must take steps to reduce our dependence on oil."

Mr. Suzuki promised that the government would not only pay attention to providing 116 million Japanese with more assistance in social welfare but that Japan would also have to play a greater role in international affairs.

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## Illegal Chinese entrants threaten Hong Kong life

From Richard Hughes (Hong Kong, Oct 3) — The illegal Chinese entrants are threatening the life of Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Legislative Council is the mounting peril of the flood of Chinese illegal entrants.

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## SPORT

### Golf

# A sequence of holes to remember

By Norman Fox

Barthelme Langer, the 23-year-old West German yesterday added a 65 to his opening 70 to take a lead of two strokes over Brian Barnes in the 18th hole of the Dunlop Masters at St. Pierre, Alsace, on the edge of the French border.

Mr. Langer had a couple of putts on the 18th hole, but he missed both. He then took a third putt to win the hole. He then took a fourth putt to win the hole.

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### Top of the club hit parade

By John Hennessey

Ruth Barry, a colourful figure on any golf course in various parts of the world, played another splendid round at Tyrrells Wood near Lethbridge yesterday. With a score of 69 (three under par) she finished first in the club championship of the season on 140, three strokes ahead of Maxine Burton (73 yesterday) and Susan Moore (74 yesterday).

The first prize of £2,500 for the series went to Maxine Burton, a 34-year-old woman who had already established a name for herself in the world of golf.

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### Football

### Scotch terriers to clash with English top dogs

By Norman Fox

For the second time in three seasons Liverpool must play another British team in the European Cup. Having lost their first round tie to Celtic, they are now facing the Scottish champions, Aberdeen, in the second round.

The draw was made at the Scottish Football Federation headquarters in Glasgow yesterday.

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### Brooking has 11 days to find fitness

By Norman Fox

As England's next World Cup qualifying match against Romania is now only 11 days away, the loss of the 1980-81 league, progress of the team and Brooking combined, with the prolonged absence of Francis, is a serious problem.

It had been hoped that Wilkins would soon be playing again but now he is unlikely to return for Manchester United or England for at least two months.

The absence of these three players significantly reduces the quality of the England team. The team is now in a difficult position.

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## Boxing

### Requiem for a super heavyweight flop

From Michael Leeman (Las Vegas, Oct 3) — A subdued Muhammad Ali, wearing his usual and speaking in a monotone, said this morning, after last night's sorry flop here, "I'm not a boxer, I'm a fighter."

Mr. Ali, who is 34, said he was not a boxer, he was a fighter. He was not a boxer, he was a fighter.

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### Winning the American way

By Iain MacKenzie

The United States won the Junior World Cup, sponsored by Commercial Union, at the 18th hole at St. Andrews, at 3.20 yesterday afternoon when Tommy McLean, a 17-year-old from Paisley, West of Scotland, won the title.

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### Weekend fixtures

# First division

Arsenal v Leicester	
Aston Villa v Sunderland	
Coventry v Brighton	
C Palace v West Bromwich	
Everton v Southampton	
Ipswich v Leeds	
Manchester C v Liverpool	
Middlesbrough v Norwich	
Nottingham F v Manchester U	
Stoke v Tottenham	
Wolverhampton v Birmingham	

# Second division

Barnsley v Charlton	
Blackpool v Gillingham	
Exeterford v Newport	
Fulham v Burnley	
Huddersfield v Colchester	
Hull C v Oxford U	
Porthsmouth v Chesterfield	
Reading v Millwall	
Rotherham v Exeter	
Sheffield U v Plymouth	
Swindon v Chester	
Walsall v Cardiff	

# League:

BRISTOL CITY v BIRMINGHAM	
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## When earth's foundations fled

The Proud Tower  
By Barbara Tuchman  
(Penguin 4.95)

Among contemporary historians who combine an Olympian view of human society with an exhaustive attention to detail, the most successful is Barbara Tuchman. Her style is a balanced mastery of both chronology and analysis, so that she moves constantly between the two without ever losing sight of either. She has even the most ironic digressions—"If it was blis in that time to be alive and of the leisure class, to hunt was capture"—a steady momentum in the first secret of her popular success. The second is that, for all her dynamic vision of men's history on the move, she writes with a tragic conviction that some sort of end is nigh: the species, not its competing systems, is flawed.

The idea has many takers. If it is true, as we are told, that millenarianism is the Zeitgeist of the present-day United States, it is not for its brilliance and readability alone that more than a quarter of a million Americans stocked up their fall-out shelters two years ago with her history of Europe in the fourteenth century. A *Distant Mirror* (now also in paperback, Penguin £2.50) offers an enthralling and wholly unfamiliar panorama of people who, stunned by one catastrophe and disorientation after another, each apparently beyond their control, believed they were coming to the end of the world.

This event is never far from writer's or reader's mind in *The Proud Tower* and August 1914. A change in human nature itself is at hand: the first book describes, among many other things, the tension with which the changes began; the second the ghastly reverberations when, as in *The Cherry Orchard* or Wagner's *Götterdämmerung*, the rope of the future continually snapped. Both books quote Encke Verhaeren's dedication of his *Belgique sanglante* in 1915 to the memory of "the man he used to be." Poet, pacifist, Verhaeren had learned only too late.

*The Proud Tower* (1966), subtitled "A Portrait of the World before the War 1890-1914", comprises eight long essays describing the personalities, forces,

## Paperbacks of the Month

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the road to the war and self-annihilation was laid: two on England (life in the governing class and the political revolution of 1902-11); two on France (Dreyfus and lauriers); one each on Germany (Richard Strauss), the United States (Thomas B. Reed for his bracing and passionate constitutionalism, Cuba and the Philippines for the first corruptions of Empire) and the two movements which significantly broke national confines and affected the entire Western world: Anglo-American terrorism and the first, tottering steps towards international law in the conferences of 1898 and 1907 at The Hague.

In none of these chapters do we forget events in the other seven for long. The method is to take a single subject or personality and to strike from it as much resonance as possible. The most rewarding in this respect is naturally the chapter on Dreyfus, because, as was recognized at the time, the affair placed the entire Third Republic on trial: not men, but the held, bewildering beliefs, on both sides, and while some of the inductive is vicious and shocking to this day, some of it, like Caran d'Ache's hostile cartoon of Dreyfus, springs from the very heart of the matter. The puppet Captain draped over one arm, now carries a degree of dignity and reluctant admiration.

Surplus energy batted down from within. Grouches spoke, and convinced themselves, of "the necessity of the struggle", the French of the need for *élan vital*, and of the need for *la revanche*. Sir Henry Wilson, the opening of the French offensive worked out to the last detail years before the politicians conceded that there would ever be one, but Sir Henry was only a soldier and economic rivalries were not much more than military and economic rivalry from every atom," wrote Henry Adams of the year 1900.

Man could no longer hold it off. Power grappled his wrists and held him. A live wire, or a runaway automobile. The least successful chapter in *The Proud Tower* is an over-enthusiastic attempt to explain the entire hypothesis that Strauss reflected, never outstripped, the spirit of the day, and partly because its musical judgment is questionable, giving the impression that the book is a mere collection of the *Sinfonia Domestica*. Mrs. Tuchman is discussing questions of decadence and taste at this point—ignoring the humanism of Elektra and making the common assumption (now, rightly, under attack) that Strauss had reached his peak. More seriously, however, the chapter fails because of Mrs. Tuchman's deep distaste and contempt for virtually everything to do with Germany, and because of her deliberate exclusion of Austria-Hungary from all but a token mention of figures like Hofmannsthal (barely recognizable as a composer of the first world war) and Wagner (barely recognizable as a composer of the first world war). The book is a masterpiece of the first world war, but it is a masterpiece of the first world war.

The immediate impact of the books comes from the racy, enjoyable picture they provide of a time when the world was young, when the world was young, when the world was young.

But they work in the end for one precise reason: because of the surface he is a man a little good to be true, a little good to be true, a little good to be true.

Philip Howard

Woman on her own

Caroline Moorehead

Tell Muse the story...

Michael Ratcliffe

personality is the origin of the comedy of manners and the novel.

The high noon of the *Iliad* is considerably greater poetry. The summer glow of the *Odyssey* is more popular, and more accessible, in translation. According to the first English prose translation of the *Odyssey* for more than 20 years is a notable literary milestone.

Translating Homer is not easy, steering between the Scylla of fustian and the Charybdis of vulgarity, avoiding that word-for-word pedantry which came to my lips; I learned to make myself quite inconspicuous continuously as well as on occasion; I learned not to show emotion of any kind. The creator of Horatio, Lord Byron, the steely-eyed, tight-lipped, paval officer might as easily have been speaking of his hero as of himself.

Like Jeeves, Sherlock Holmes, and the Scarlet Pimpernel, Horatio belongs to the collective fictional memory of several generations of young British readers. Forester may not have been in the first flight of novelists—though *The General* stands apart—but he was a master of the genre. He left his hero's exorcism and spirit of enthusiasm do not date.

The chronicles of Horatio began with *The Happy Return* in 1937. Over the next 20 years, sometimes at the rate of one a year, Forester produced a dozen novels, about him, charting his progress from midshipman to Admiral. *A Ship of the Line*, *Flying Colours*, *The Commodore*, and *Lord Hornblower*, reissued again this summer, are his middle years and his growing powers. In the first, he is taking up a commission as captain of the *Sutherland*, the "ugliest and least desirable two-decker in the Navy," and is a year's adventure, escapes effected, battles won, mutinies suppressed, he is a peer, an honoured commander in the British fleet.

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Woman on her own

Caroline Moorehead

face by John Masfield, *The Third Miss Symonds* established F. M. Mayne's precise use of prose (one is reminded of the *Chronicles of Narnia*) and her theme of woman alone, mostly unwanted—the latter because work for the educated middle-class woman, before the First World War, was assumed to be unnecessary, even distasteful.

Her originality is devastating in her choice of heroine, a poetess of an unhappy, unpleasant woman who defies all attempts to extend sympathy to her simply because she persists in alienating everyone. She is known as "the girl who would not be comforted," and she is, in fact, a girl who would not be comforted.

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Wonde thing

Kay Dick

Dangerous edge

Philip Howard

Woman on her own

Caroline Moorehead

Tell Muse the story...

Michael Ratcliffe

Joan Baker  
My apologies to Joe for having wrongly (September) Paperbacks of the Month.

Ray  
"Or you can one who goes to when more we lie near as we can get middle of the book. But in general, those words of Brontë's on the edge of things, the tender, the superstitious, the..."

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Wonde thing  
Tutankhamun: The story of the discovery of the tomb of the pharaoh, by Howard Carter (Penguin, £2.50).

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

## ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

TOMORROW at 3.15 p.m.

WALTER WELTER

Principal Conductor

BETHOVEN: Piano Concerto No. 1 in C

BRUCKNER: Symphony No. 7

ANNE FISCHER

THURSDAY NEXT, 9 OCTOBER, at 8 p.m.

ANDRE PREVIN

Principal Conductor

BACH: Variations on a Theme of Handel

ELGAR: Piano Concerto No. 3

CRISTINA ORTIZ

Soprano

KIRI TE KANAWA soprano

SALVATORE ACCARDO violin

Conductor CLAUDIO ABBADO

Wednesday 10 October at 8 p.m.

50th Anniversary Season

## BBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

GENNADI ROZHDESTVENSKY

VICTORIA POSTNIKOVA JILL GOMEZ

HELEN WATTS KENNETH WOOLMAN

JOHN SHIRLEY-QUIRK BBC Symphony Chorus

PROKOFIEV: Dreams

PROKOFIEV: White Swan (world premiere)

ROZHDESTVENSKY

PROKOFIEV: Piano Concerto No. 2 in G minor

TIPPETT: A Child of Our Time

SIR MICHAEL TIPPETT (late) to MERRION BOWEN about the sources of A Child of Our Time, in the Waterloo Room at 6.30.

Friday 10 October at 8 p.m.

The Anglo-Austrian Music Society &amp; Victor Hochhauser present

VIENNA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Conductor: WOLFGANG SAWALLISCH

Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 1 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 2 in B minor

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 3 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 4 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 5 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 6 in E major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 7 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 8 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 9 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 10 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 11 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 12 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 13 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 14 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 15 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 16 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 17 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 18 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 19 in D major

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Bach: Violin Concerto No. 47 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 48 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 49 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 50 in A major

## GLC South Bank Concert Halls

General Manager Michael Kaye

Ticket information only: 928 3191 Monday to Saturday

From 10am to 6pm. Telephone bookings not accepted on Sundays.

Information: 928 3002. For enquiries when postal bookings have

already been made: 928 2972. S.A.E. with postal applications.

## ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL

Sunday 5 Oct.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

Walter Welter (conductor) Richard Pock (piano)

Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 1 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 2 in B minor

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 3 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 4 in D major

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Bach: Violin Concerto No. 67 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 68 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 69 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 70 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 71 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 72 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 73 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 74 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 75 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 76 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 77 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 78 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 79 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 80 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 81 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 82 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 83 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 84 in A major

## Wigmore Hall

Manager: William Lye

Tickets from Wigmore Hall, 35 Wigmore St. W. 1

Tel: 01-593 2141 Mailing list 01-593 2141

Arts Council OF GREAT BRITAIN

Sunday 5 Oct.

FRANCIS CHRISTOU

Piano

Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 1 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 2 in B minor

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 3 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 4 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 5 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 6 in E major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 7 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 8 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 9 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 10 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 11 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 12 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 13 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 14 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 15 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 16 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 17 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 18 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 19 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 20 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 21 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 22 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 23 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 24 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 25 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 26 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 27 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 28 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 29 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 30 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 31 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 32 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 33 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 34 in A major

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Bach: Violin Concerto No. 39 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 40 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 41 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 42 in A major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 43 in D major

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Bach: Violin Concerto No. 55 in D major

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Bach: Violin Concerto No. 83 in D major

Bach: Violin Concerto No. 84 in A major

## St John's Smith Sq

London SW1P 3QA, London, Surrey

Box Office 01-222 1051. Mon-Fri 11 a.m. and

10.30 a.m. on each concert.

Sunday 5 Oct.



## Radio Popish plot

Would anyone have thought of a production of *Outside the Jeweller's* if its author had not become Pope? A papal playwright has a certain cachet, a Renaissance touch to it, which might help carry even quite a lurid script: a mere Polish bishop-playwright might have seemed less promising. So I set down to this event with a frame of mind not exactly by a phrase in the advance publicity: "The play... is authentic drama." Now why should anybody want to make a point of that, unless it is a politician's sworn affidavit it is in doubt? John, a suspicion began to form: "Sir, a Pope's playwright is like a dog walking on his hind legs." Maybe the surprise would be to find it done at all.

Not so: this play, written in 1960 for performance without scenery, and in a tradition of "rhapsodic" theatre established, as I understand, to meet the stringencies of wartime Poland, proved at least authentic radio, for it was preoccupied

with the thoughts of half a dozen individuals and the images it conveyed were such as might have been difficult or impossible to translate into visual terms without severe distortion. A popish plot, if unintentionally made by the cartoon representation accompanying a feature on the play in *the Radio Times*, is *Outside the Jeweller's* fell into three sections: in part one, "The Signals," Teresa and Andrew describe the almost unending process by which they come to love each other. The sense is that some purpose other than their own was at work here, sending out signals to them which they were returned to recognize. Andrew, who we later discover goes off to war and is killed, leaving Teresa with a young son, Christopher. In part two, "The Bridgroom," Anna, partner in a falling marriage, gives an account of her own dire situation and this, it is suggested, arises out of a hopeless search for fulfilment in a life that has a greater purpose. A stranger, Adam, informs her that the Bridgroom will shortly come down

the street in which they stand: when he does, his face is that of her own husband. Finally, in "The Children," Christopher, and Anna's daughter Monica fall in love and find that in spite of bringing to their own relationship the inheritance of emotional, psychological and perhaps (though this I may be reading in) humanly sinful handed down to them by their parents.

All three couples encounter the Jeweller of the title—a figure of somewhat heavy significance who provides Teresa and Andrew with the rings of their (part-mystical?) union, the weight of which, he tells them, is also the weight of the man. When Anna tries to sell back the ring, he refuses to buy it, saying that on its own (ie without her husband's) it has no weight and is valueless—this and her encounter with the Bridgroom suggesting that Anna's way to divine love is through her marriage to Stephen or not at all. When the new generation, Christopher and Monica, meet the Jeweller, they cannot see in him a figure of any importance whatever: will they do so in the end?

Adam comes and goes in each section: it is he who as a friend of Andrew brings news of the latter's death, but he is clearly to be invested with considerable meaning. The name suggests as much, as does his own statement, "I am here, I suppose, to take up every man's future fate because his previous fate also had its roots in me"—although I must admit that I could not see quite how his role within the play supported so large a claim.

Plainly whether *Outside the Jeweller's* speaks to you depends to some extent on whether you call yourself a Christian and probably a Catholic too. But it seemed to me that it had interesting things to say—especially about the interaction of the children with their parents—which were independent of religious persuasion and that, apart from a certain tendency—all too easy to fall into when the style is rhapsodic—on lay on the deep significance, it said them in an accomplished and penetrating manner. John Thorne's production took care to give the text as much light and air as possible. Honours for the acting went easily

to the ladies, Barbara Jefford (Anna) and Maureen O'Brien (Teresa). Miss O'Brien is one of that select but lucky, quite numerous company of actors possessing a real gift for playing to the microphone. Leaving aside Arden's *Don Quixote*, which I hope to deal with after his part two next Monday, I have had a go at catching up with the past of *Capital Playhouse* now being repeated under the title *Alternatives*. N. J. Crisp's *Siege* told of an old man and his daughter (no longer quite young) taken hostage by two escaping criminals. Star-casting (Alfred Lynch, Harry Andrews, Gudrun Ure) could not make this more than a fairly run-of-the-mill play although the relationship between the daughter and one of the escapers was quite sympathetically handled. It might have made a deeper impression if the action had moved less abruptly from the siege's beginning to week three, thus depriving listeners of that relationship's possibly interesting development.

David Wade

## Chess On form in Manchester

When, some 50 years ago, I bought a small paperback that had been published in Morgan's Shilling Library in 1891, I felt first of all some chagrin at the colossal rate of inflation of 250 per cent since this small four-square volume contained only a selection of the games of the great international tournament that was played in Manchester in 1890.

But an examination of the booklet soon reconciled me to its expense. For one thing, the tournament had been won by my great hero, Dr Siegfbert Tarrasch, the apostle of classical chess whose *Orientierungsschachspiel* would still represent chess and who was rightly known as the Preceptor German.

He won first prize in the tournament, a strong one by a margin of three points ahead of the great English master, J. H. Blackburne. This latter was the best English player of the late nineteenth century and, in addition to his skill as a player, had a dry Leachian wit that enlivened the chess scene for all his long life and almost equally long chess career.

White: G. Sax. Black: I. Andreason. Pirc Defence.

1 P-K4 P-C3 2 P-K3 P-K3 3 N-K3 P-K3 4 P-K3 P-K3 5 P-K3 P-K3 6 P-K3 P-K3 7 P-K3 P-K3 8 P-K3 P-K3 9 P-K3 P-K3 10 P-K3 P-K3 11 P-K3 P-K3 12 P-K3 P-K3 13 P-K3 P-K3 14 P-K3 P-K3 15 P-K3 P-K3 16 P-K3 P-K3 17 P-K3 P-K3 18 P-K3 P-K3 19 P-K3 P-K3 20 P-K3 P-K3 21 P-K3 P-K3 22 P-K3 P-K3 23 P-K3 P-K3 24 P-K3 P-K3 25 P-K3 P-K3 26 P-K3 P-K3 27 P-K3 P-K3 28 P-K3 P-K3 29 P-K3 P-K3 30 P-K3 P-K3 31 P-K3 P-K3 32 P-K3 P-K3 33 P-K3 P-K3 34 P-K3 P-K3 35 P-K3 P-K3 36 P-K3 P-K3 37 P-K3 P-K3 38 P-K3 P-K3 39 P-K3 P-K3 40 P-K3 P-K3 41 P-K3 P-K3 42 P-K3 P-K3 43 P-K3 P-K3 44 P-K3 P-K3 45 P-K3 P-K3 46 P-K3 P-K3 47 P-K3 P-K3 48 P-K3 P-K3 49 P-K3 P-K3 50 P-K3 P-K3 51 P-K3 P-K3 52 P-K3 P-K3 53 P-K3 P-K3 54 P-K3 P-K3 55 P-K3 P-K3 56 P-K3 P-K3 57 P-K3 P-K3 58 P-K3 P-K3 59 P-K3 P-K3 60 P-K3 P-K3 61 P-K3 P-K3 62 P-K3 P-K3 63 P-K3 P-K3 64 P-K3 P-K3 65 P-K3 P-K3 66 P-K3 P-K3 67 P-K3 P-K3 68 P-K3 P-K3 69 P-K3 P-K3 70 P-K3 P-K3 71 P-K3 P-K3 72 P-K3 P-K3 73 P-K3 P-K3 74 P-K3 P-K3 75 P-K3 P-K3 76 P-K3 P-K3 77 P-K3 P-K3 78 P-K3 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Of spooks and dreams and out-of-body experiences

# A search for the truth about the paranormal

Extra-sensory perception (ESP) and other paranormal experiences: do these phenomena occur? There is no doubt that many people believe they do, though that in itself does not prove their existence. This questionnaire is an attempt to establish the level of that belief among readers of *The Times*.

It is not an opinion survey in the accepted sense, for those are based on random sampling. This questionnaire is in contrast, mainly self-selective. The analysis of the results we receive will not purport to assess the level of belief in the paranormal in Britain, nor even among *Times* readers. This is a subject of great controversy and the investigation is designed to discover the extent to which intelligent people

subscribe to these experiences. The result will simply show the incidence of such experiences in their various forms among those who answer the questionnaire.

Completed questionnaires should be sent to *The Times*, Features Department, Room 118, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, WC1X 8EZ. Anyone who wishes to describe a particular experience should do so in not more than 300 words and attach it to the questionnaire. Names and addresses may be given by anyone who so wishes, and they should indicate if they are prepared for follow-up inquiries.

The results will be published later in *The Times*.

## Questionnaire

Please circle one or several numbers corresponding to those answers which apply to your experience or considered opinion.

Q1: Unusual experiences do not always have a ready scientific or natural explanation at the present level of knowledge. Do you believe that psychic experiences

1 Certainly exist  
2 Probably exist  
3 Possibly exist  
4 Certainly do not exist

Q2: For those who believe that they do, here is a list of the major psychic phenomena reported. Would you say whether you believe the following to exist or not?

1 ESP Yes/No  
2 Telepathy Yes/No  
3 Contact with the dead Yes/No

4 Apparitions of the living Yes/No  
5 Out of body experiences Yes/No

6 Reincarnation Yes/No  
7 Haunting Yes/No  
8 Poltergeists Yes/No  
9 Dowling Yes/No

Q3: Which of the following sources of information acquainted you with ESP or other psychic phenomena?

1 Newspaper and magazine articles, media, popular books  
2 Personal experiences of your own  
3 Experiences of persons you know  
4 Literature from scientific studies of the paranormal  
5 Lectures on the subject  
6 No acquaintance so far

Q4: In your opinion, is extra-sensory perception (ESP)

1 An established fact  
2 A likely possibility  
3 A remote possibility  
4 An impossibility  
5 Don't know

Q5: Do you believe in pre-cognition, that is, experiencing knowledge of something that has not yet happened?

1 Yes/No  
2 No

Q6: Have you ever had any previous experience?

1 Yes/No  
2 No

Q7: Have you ever had a dream that came true concerning events which you did not know about or expect before the dream?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q8: If you have had an ESP

1 Saw  
2 Heard voice  
3 Heard noise of movements  
4 Was touched  
5 Felt presence only  
6 Other (specify)

dream, did the real life event happen

1 As you were dreaming  
2 Before your dream  
3 After your dream

Q9: Have you ever had, while awake, impression, hunches or visions concerning events you did not know about or expect, but which turned out to be true?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q10: Did the events happen

1 At the time of your impressions  
2 Before your impressions  
3 After your impressions

Q11: Were your impressions about

1 Daily happenings  
2 Disasters  
3 Death  
4 Other (specify)

Q12: How did you experience it?

1 Saw  
2 Heard  
3 Felt  
4 Not known  
5 Other (specify)

Q13: Have you ever experienced telepathy—that is, awareness of what is going on in another person's mind—when you had no normal means of knowing and verified it with that person afterwards?

1 Occasionally  
2 Frequently  
3 Never

Q14: Have you ever had any contact with someone who has died?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q15: If it happened, how did you experience it?

1 Saw  
2 Heard voice  
3 Heard noise of movements  
4 Was touched  
5 Felt presence only  
6 Other (specify)

Q16: Was anyone else with you and in a position to observe?

1 Yes  
2 No  
3 If yes, who

Q17: Was a pet (specify) with you at the time?

1 Yes/No  
2 No

Q18: Did it show any sign of stress or unusual behaviour?

1 Yes/No  
2 No

Q19: Have you ever seen or heard while you were awake someone who you were later able to ascertain was elsewhere at the time?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q20: If it happened, how did you experience it?

1 Saw  
2 Heard voice  
3 Heard noise of movements  
4 Was touched  
5 Felt presence only  
6 Other (specify)

Q21: Was anyone else with you and in a position to observe?

1 Yes  
2 No  
3 If yes, who

Q22: Was something special happening to that person at that time?

1 Yes  
2 No  
3 If yes, describe

Q23: Was a pet (specify) with you at the time?

1 Yes/No  
2 No

Q24: Did it show any sign of distress or unusual behaviour?

1 Yes/No  
2 No

Q25: Have you ever felt while awake and not dreaming, that your consciousness was outside of your physical body so that you perceived your environment from a point away from your physical location?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Induced at will  
4 Never

Q26: Have you ever had any experience which has convinced you that you must have had a previous life, or lives?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q27: While awake, have you had the impression that you are witnessing some scene or event in the past?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q28: Do you believe in haunting?

1 Yes  
2 No  
3 Don't know

Q29: Have you ever tried to dowse to find either water, oil, minerals or some hidden object, with the aid of a forked hazel twig, pendulum or other object?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q30: If you have, did you feel the dowse reaction, such as a "twitch" of the twig?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q31: Have you participated in, or witnessed, successful dowse in circumstances which have convinced you that the faculty is genuine?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q32: Have you ever tried to dowse to find either water, oil, minerals or some hidden object, with the aid of a forked hazel twig, pendulum or other object?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q33: If you have, did you feel the dowse reaction, such as a "twitch" of the twig?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q34: Have you participated in, or witnessed, successful dowse in circumstances which have convinced you that the faculty is genuine?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

A haunting includes a variety of phenomena which repeat themselves: apparitions, noises which imitate the sounds of movements, lights and indistinct shapes, etc.

Q29: Have you ever lived or visited a house in which you personally experienced haunting phenomena?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q30: If yes, how did you experience it?

1 Saw  
2 Heard voice  
3 Heard noise of movements  
4 Was touched  
5 Felt presence only  
6 Other (specify)

Q31: Has anyone else observed it?

1 Yes  
2 No  
3 If yes, who

Q32: Have you ever observed an object being moved, disturbed or bent without any apparent physical cause?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never (go to Q36)

Q33: If you have, were these movements associated with any particular person?

1 A living person  
2 A dead person  
3 No

Q34: Were these disturbances also observed by somebody else?

1 Yes  
2 No  
3 If yes, by whom

Q35: At the time were there any children in the house?

1 Yes/No  
2 No

If yes, please state ages and sex.

Q36: Have you ever tried to dowse to find either water, oil, minerals or some hidden object, with the aid of a forked hazel twig, pendulum or other object?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q37: If you have, did you feel the dowse reaction, such as a "twitch" of the twig?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q38: Have you participated in, or witnessed, successful dowse in circumstances which have convinced you that the faculty is genuine?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q39: Have you ever tried to dowse to find either water, oil, minerals or some hidden object, with the aid of a forked hazel twig, pendulum or other object?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q40: If you have, did you feel the dowse reaction, such as a "twitch" of the twig?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q41: Have you participated in, or witnessed, successful dowse in circumstances which have convinced you that the faculty is genuine?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q42: Have you ever tried to dowse to find either water, oil, minerals or some hidden object, with the aid of a forked hazel twig, pendulum or other object?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q43: If you have, did you feel the dowse reaction, such as a "twitch" of the twig?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q44: Have you participated in, or witnessed, successful dowse in circumstances which have convinced you that the faculty is genuine?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q45: Have you ever tried to dowse to find either water, oil, minerals or some hidden object, with the aid of a forked hazel twig, pendulum or other object?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q46: If you have, did you feel the dowse reaction, such as a "twitch" of the twig?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Q47: Have you participated in, or witnessed, successful dowse in circumstances which have convinced you that the faculty is genuine?

1 Once  
2 More than once  
3 Never

Fred Emery writes a postscript from Blackpool

# How the luck of the left foiled the leader

The Labour Party Westminster establishment got the disaster it deserved in the ludicrously unpredictable outcome at its Blackpool conference. It came because, even complacent, over the absolutely vital issues of keeping power in its hands. At the conference, however, although it is hard now to recall it after the past few days' turmoil, the left turned up, sourly resigned to defeat and to continuing struggle next year. Mr Callaghan and union friends were supposed to have fixed it; the succession was being made as secure as it could be for Mr Denis Healey to lead the great revival against the rampaging left and get the party credible again in time for the next general elections.

It is now all in jeopardy, and the party splits so long forecast may be nearer than many think. Yet the left did not pull off its great coup by superior argument or by devious intrigue; it fell into their laps by luck and they can hardly believe it.

The party leader's three men and women who pride themselves in being veterans of the party's long history of union block votes to escape by an extraordinary lack of attention.

This meant that the momentous issue of taking the election this year, rather than waiting for the next, came by chance. The new process is still to be defined precisely, but the changes will mean that for the first time the trade unions will have a direct vote and a list of who becomes (and remains) British Prime Minister. Disregarding what this means to Mr Healey's chances, this historic constitutional change comes from the votes of the 100,000 members of the party.

Not only is this the first time that such deliberate accidents have foiled the best plans. It is also the latest in a long line of party management failures by Mr Callaghan and his supporters. The unravelling began two years ago when the second attempt at government, TUC agreements, which must have awaited the worst of the winter of discontent, was dented from Mr Callaghan's hands by the failure of a key union leader to be present, brought back for the vote.

The real early warning of a party showdown has been coming for years but was manifest at last year's conference. Mr Callaghan's own company had a year to re-



Mr Callaghan: the statesmanlike tactics failed.

group and then advance again. But instead of coming forward to a counter-reformation to challenge the far left's theology of "democratization", they have fiddled and fawned the lead away.

The joint party-union commission of inquiry was a time-consuming dead end. But it brought the first, perhaps crippling, acceptance by Mr Callaghan at the Bishop's Shortford meeting of the idea of an electoral college.

The majority of Labour MPs reacted with consternation. But now they are saddled with one without any idea of how it can be other than a travesty of democracy if the result is determined by the union block vote and constituency party activists.

Sadly, this is all that the left mean by a wider franchise: any notion of engaging all party members (not to speak of Labour voters) in the process of party democracy is treated by the left with disdain.

In this hour of crisis, Mr Callaghan has deliberately refused to take on the left, preferring to seek to complete his mandate by a more like-like conciliation. It has failed.

It left him vulnerable even to the public vilification delivered to his face on the platform by Mr Wedgwood Benn. Although popular in the country, Mr Callaghan has failed to give any new heart either to his colleagues of the centre and right in the party, or their supporters among voters at large.

Right to the end of Thursday they waited for him to stand up and denounce the absurdity around him. But when he gave his speech, he was not only silent but also silent.

One new product of this conference is that a "Jim must go" move has started. It is being led by the gang of three, with Mr Shirley Williams in the van, who now believe passionately that there has to be a change of guard in the PLP in November.

To them the worst of solutions would be Mr Callaghan staying on or Mr Foot as the caretaker. It does not have to be Mr Healey, for many centre and right MPs openly express

their dismay of what the party's lack of courage. But it has to be someone to get in, fight first for at the special party conference in January and then for in the polls. Anything would mean that they are looking to form their own breakaway Labour Party.

For the one real piece of news at the conference, counter-attack of the left, the gang of three have been so far left in support. They say it is not the convulsion in anti-EEC and anti-Nato policies that has inspired them. It is their anger at the far left in the evidence of far left in the duration of ordinary Labour members which is riling them—the "fascism of left" of which she spoke, meant, helpless people claim to be scared away party meetings by hard activists; extremist Mr. Letter boxes; militant bull. She assures that many will now have courage to

the gang of three have been buoyed up by the grants and letters that stand here has inspired party members round country imploring them to stand firm. They can now expect to be carrying on in various parts of the country.

The exhilaration of struggle has been aghast last. Whether it will get members back to constituency meetings, or people back voting Labour, has to be seen.

So far it is only Mr. I and the rest of the rampant who make that prophecy, claiming that voters will be running now that the party adopted socialist policies such moderation (this was what it would take to have the Bills on the Statute Book, the House of Lords and in the Monarchy's wisdom).

Glorying in his brawn and his media skills, Mr. I has been in the front line of the media and when he has been interviewed how his ideas could be implemented. He surely knows it. But how much more convenient it makes it to rant on at equal access to the media which you decline it.

We shall hear much more of this, too. This week has been only a foretaste of how this struggle is going to turn

## Peter Jay in The Times

Peter Jay is to write again for *The Times*. Starting on Monday, he will be contributing a regular weekly article, covering public affairs in their widest sense.



## Letter from Munich

# Enough to sink the Bismarck

Until the bomb exploded in the dustbin at the main entrance, this year's Oktoberfest, it ought to be recorded, was outstandingly all other beer festivals. The night we went, 800,000 litres of the stuff was consumed. The beer was served in the traditional Bavarian style, in the figure of a woman, only known as such in the past. Mass (not Stein) in these parts, please note, had a not so generous share of its contents in front.

However, with a quarter of a million people pouring through those ill-fated gates, this still was not at six pints each, presuming every man, woman and child at the fair was drinking. Towards the end of the evening we found the beer was being served in the dustbin.

After about an hour, it emerged above the roar of the omnipresent band that the three "locals" holding on to the swaying table to my left were not the only ones who knew the beer was being served in the dustbin.

Southern California and the married ones from Northern California, which it was insisted, are as different as the new Malles. The Schwaiblmair family, being attempted, for courtesy's sake by the unattached young lady, a cancer specialist, residing in Zürich, fooled us while, for their part, they mistakenly thought only a Bavarian from these parts would speak "high English".

What gave the name away was their insistence, without success, to get change from the *Kellnerin* (beer ladies). Anytime from these parts would know that with beer how at 4.90 marks a Mass there is absolutely no hope of any change out of a *Fünfer*. It was difficult enough when it was a 6.00.

Knocked down and beaten by Fraser, his law broken in defeat by Norton, the coming fight with Foreman made one apprehensive for his safety. He looked terrible in training. Both his hands were nearly crippled with bursts and his young sparring partner, Larry Holmes, made him look like a child.

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# How I lost twice to Muhammad Ali

The author boxed for Australia in three Olympics and three Commonwealth Games, winning an Olympic bronze medal and two Commonwealth golds and a silver. He won the world Diamond Belt championship in Mexico in 1958 and was the only Australian to win a British Amateur Boxing Association championship.

The United States Golden Gloves is the most glamorous boxing tournament staged by any country. It was the launching pad for the professional careers of many world champions: Joe Louis, Ray Robinson, Rocky Gravano, Barney Ross, Floyd Patterson, Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali came to mind.

Any kid with boxing in his bloodstream dreams of being a Golden Gloves champion. I had my fantasy fights in front of a full length mirror in my mother's bedroom. It was always the final of the Golden Gloves in Madison Square Garden. The fans were screaming as I came back from the brink of defeat to snatch victory in the dying seconds of the fight with a sensational knockout. That was 1942. I was 12 years old, living in Sydney, Australia. On the other side of the world Cassius Marcellus Clay had just been born.

We were to share the same fantasy and 17 years later what of the dream was fulfilled when I twice fought in Madison Square Garden, winning the New York and eastern stages of the Golden Gloves at light-heavyweight. In Chicago 17-year-old Cassius Clay won the western division light-heavyweight championship. I watched on television and I was not too impressed. He had fast hands but, with his gloves carried low and his tendency to pull back from punches, looked vulnerable. We fought for the



Muhammad Ali (then Cassius Clay) after winning the Olympic light-heavyweight gold medal in the Olympic Games in Rome, 1960—the two bronze medalists are Giulio Saracini (Italy) and the author of today's Sportsview article, Tony Madigan (centre).

National Golden Gloves championship on March 28, 1959, in Chicago stadium. He proved to be a more difficult proposition than I had imagined.

It was like chasing a phantom, tantalizingly near but fractionally out of range when the shots were being fired. I lost a close points decision, having desperately tried to slow him by switching my attack to the body. The irony of that tactic makes me smile today. No one takes it better to the body than

Ali. He made it into an art. In his title





## THE DARK SIDE OF BRITAIN

No one, least of all any prudent Conservative, should take any pleasure in this week's events at Blackpool. What has happened, not just to the Labour Party, but to the whole Labour movement, is damaging to Britain in itself. It is also an unquestionable sign of the damage that has already been done to Britain by a progressive social, political and economic decline. As a sign that is alarming, as a portent of its terrifying.

The most obvious danger is that a Labour Party, committed to a policy which was adopted at Blackpool, may, in some future point, be returned to power. That is not inevitable. It is true that the British electorate is experienced and shrewd and that the antics of Blackpool will have reduced the Labour Party's chance of winning the next election. Yet the world economy is now so unstable that it is very difficult for governments to win a second term.

A recipe for conflict

It is indeed necessary to realise just how bad the Labour Party has become. The left were able to dominate this conference and they will very probably be able to exercise at least a veto on the choice of the next Leader of the Labour Party. They have brought Labour Members of Parliament under the discipline of mandatory re-election and they have deprived them of the right to select their own leader.

The Labour Party is now committed to withdrawal from Europe and to a virtually neutralist defence policy; the party is committed to making it illegal to charge school fees and therefore impossible to go outside the state system for education; and to widespread further measures of takeover and interference in industry. This would go a long way towards turning Britain into a socialist state which would be close to its organization to the countries of eastern Europe than to anything known among the advanced industrial countries of the West. No doubt the actual creation of such a society would be odious to the British people. But the possibility of it cannot altogether be ruled out, and even the attempt to create it would result in a profound national conflict.

Yet there is another way of looking at what happened at Blackpool which is perhaps even more disturbing. It is the chief sign of the decadence of nations that their institutions decay. One of the vital institutions of Britain is the Labour movement. The Labour Party itself is not an essential institution, certainly not in its present form. Most countries have parties of the left which are better organized and have more nationalistic principles than the British Labour Party. If the Labour Party were to be replaced by something closer to the Social Democrats or to the Democrats in the United States, that would be a wholly beneficial development, though it does not seem likely to occur in the near future.

On the other hand, the trade unions are an essential institution. A modern industrial society cannot be run without trade unions, and the quality and conduct of those trade unions is essential to the good functioning of such a society. It was clear at Blackpool and at the TUC Conference that the trade union movement, as an

institution, is as much riddled with the red rot as the Labour Party itself. The militants, with their arrogance in dealing with those who disagree with them, their clear preference for totalitarian communism as against liberal capitalism, and their insatiable desire to impose radical changes on society and to bring society under their own power—were strong enough at the TUC to expel Mr. Chapple and Mr. Weighell from committee posts, and to enforce the change of TUC line on Poland. They were strong enough to impose their will at Blackpool.

In Britain the deterioration of our institutions has taken place at an uneven rate. In politics, the Conservative Party as an institution has remained effective. The policies of a Conservative Government may not succeed, that is a separate issue, but the British Conservative Party, as compared with other parties of the right, is in fact healthy. The Labour Party, which was supposed to be the left wing party of Germany or the United States, but the Conservative Party is further better organized than the right wing parties of Germany or the United States.

The administrative system of Britain is still efficient by international standards. Anyone who has to deal with the British Civil Service or with British local government is still reasonably likely to be impressed by the treatment he receives compared to what he might expect in many other countries. The system of government, both political and administrative, still commands the respect of the people, even though the reputation of politicians as such has probably fallen.

Yet the central political institutions do not seem to be able to deal successfully with the great problems that they face. The British do not feel that they live in a well-governed country, and in many ways Britain's performance in the last twenty years has fallen behind that of her competitors. There has been a constant weakening of British power, partly the natural result of the final withdrawal from Empire, but even more the result of economic failure, and particularly failure in relative productivity.

### Management on the defensive

The failures of government apply also to British industry. It is often said that British management is seriously defective, is class-ridden, and that its failure has been the result of its own inadequacies. There is some truth in these criticisms, and British managers are at present almost universally concerned to improve their communications and their relationship with the work force. They recognize that management failures have contributed to management difficulties.

Nevertheless, British management in industry is in much the same position as British politicians or administrators in government: well of them are well intentioned and capable men and women, trying to deal with an environment which makes it impossible for them to succeed and difficult for them to perform adequately. These institutions have not broken down, but they are not able to discharge their functions satisfactorily either. Ask a British manager what his work is like, he will often say to effect that he has for years been conducting a fighting retreat, trying to save his business rather than enjoying the opportunity for expansion.

even a second degree, would add another to the suffer of a well-trained and experienced dental team.

Yours faithfully,  
P. SYKES  
(President-elect, Society for the Advancement of Anaesthesia in the Country)  
Whitworth Lodge,  
19 Dunstable Street,  
Amphibury,  
Bedfordshire.

Dr. M. P. A. Gillon  
Sir, Whatever the results of the inquiry into the collapse of two patients under intravenous Methohexital, the question of the availability of unqualified people giving anaesthetics should now be reviewed before further accidents occur.

It applies that anyone who gives a general anaesthetic, whether qualified to do so or not, it is possible, and it has happened, that a dental nurse can administer an anaesthetic. There is no other branch of medicine where people without qualification in the subject can treat patients.

Many doctors and dentists have long maintained that only persons qualified in anaesthetics should be allowed to give an anaesthetic to a patient.

It is no argument to claim that dental anaesthetics are as safe as hospital anaesthetics because some people also died after a general anaesthetic when administered by hospital staff. A death would usually be the result of the underlying medical or surgical condition. It would not be the result of the action of an unqualified operator.

I suggest that legislation be effected so that anaesthetics may be brought into line with the rest of medicine, and that only qualified anaesthetists are allowed to practise anaesthetics.

slow. That makes for seasoned but cautious managers.

The loss of morale is partly shown in the deteriorating relationship between the major administrative systems. They are very conscious of each other's defects. Politicians nowadays are very free with their criticisms of industrial managers, and managers are very free with their criticisms of politicians. The great majority of each are better than the others think, yet neither politicians nor managers are able to perform in a way which does them credit.

The decline of Britain has continued for a long period. There were signs of it before the First World War. Other nations have been through similar periods, but have now recovered. German society collapsed in the twenties and turned malignant in the thirties, but since 1945 West Germany has been rebuilt as the most stable and productive power in Europe. France had a much longer decline, but that has been reversed since 1958. In Britain, the social decline has been continuous. In terms of economic policy, Mrs. Thatcher is offering a new start, and the new and more severe economic climate is inducing a sense of greater realism, though it is causing suffering and resentment. Yet the Government seems to address itself only to a part of the problem. Mrs. Thatcher's Britain is being exposed to economic discipline, but is not being asked for the rebirth which General de Gaulle asked of France.

### Jekyll and Hyde delegates

Those who actually went to Blackpool found it not only a most discouraging, but a most extraordinary occasion. At times Blackpool seemed as remote from ordinary reality as a place of lunatics. The delegates themselves were, for the most part, normal as individuals. They are British people with families and mortgages, who like a glass of beer on Sunday morning. Like anyone else, yet they are locked in the mind-set of the left, a combination of resentment, of phantasy, of paranoid suspicion, of hysteria, of hatred for colleagues who differ on minor points—let alone on major—of hypocrisy, and of an engulfing dark tide of preposterous zeal such as we have not seen in Britain since the seventeenth century.

This elixir of evil humours cannot simply be accounted for by ordinary economic or social causes, such as the stress of unemployment and inflation, which have been suffered without the same consequences in other nations. Mrs. Shirley Williams, bravely and accurately referred to it as "the fascism of the left," and it has this in common with fascism, apart from its spiriting intolerance that it does represent an upsurge into consciousness of some of the most rancorous material of the sub-conscious mind. The left at Blackpool were high on the self righteousness of their hatred.

Such visionary malice will not be contained by administrative means. By Cabinet committees, white papers and debates in Parliament, by polite weekend speeches or by the best efforts of the Bank of England, imagination has to be answered by imagination. At Blackpool, what we saw was the dark side of Britain possessing the spirits of ordinary British people. It will take leadership which can personify patriotism, sanity, hope, compassion and the historic vigour of Britain to exorcise this demon.

Dentists would be complaining very loudly if unqualified persons were allowed to practise dentistry.

Yours faithfully,  
M. A. GILLON,  
54 Crescent Street,  
Cottingham,  
North Humberside.

### A place for exorcism

From the Reverend G. M. Thomson  
Sir, May I, as an adviser on exorcism in the Edmonstone Episcopal Area in the Diocese of London, comment briefly in the letter from Mr. Sam Heppner in your issue of September 30?

In the last year I have had 24 queries from parishes in the Episcopal Area with regard to exorcism, and I would like to assure Mr. Heppner that 99 per cent of cases submitted to me are carefully examined and can be dealt with by reputable psychiatrists and GPs.

In the Diocese of London, the whole point of setting up an advisory council on exorcism headed by a group of experienced priests, was to prevent "the frightful misery and terrible acts of violence" that have happened in other dioceses in England.

We are, however, left with the 1 per cent. Probably in the depths of the "plushier" areas of the Diocese of Southwark, the devil is not very active, but I can assure Mr. Heppner that the fight with the devil and evil continues in the London urban areas.

There is nothing medieval or superstitious about the devil and his power of evil. The devil is always with us and always will be.

Yours faithfully,  
G. M. THOMSON,  
St Mark's Vicarage,  
Noel Park,  
Wood Green, N22.

## Implications of Labour Party's conference decisions

From Mr. Sean O'Connor  
Sir, In order that the position of Labour MPs on the Common Market is made clear, a motion in support of Britain's continued membership of the Common Market should be brought before the House of Commons as soon as possible.

It is making up their minds as to how to vote, the Labour MPs, and indeed all MPs, should have regard to the following:

The decision of the British people at the referendum.

The rising might of Russia.

The rising power of the Middle East in particular and of the Arab world in general.

The dwindling power of Britain.

The fact that a home market of 200 million people makes more economic sense than a home market of 50 million people.

The possibility that if Britain refuses to cooperate with the other member states they might slip on to a tariff against British exports.

The fact, stated on page 4 of today's issue (October 2) of *The Times*, that the Community has seven out of 10 of Britain's biggest export markets.

The fact, also stated on page 4 of today's issue of *The Times*, that two fifths of Britain's exports go to other Common Market countries.

The fact that Europe has suffered two appalling civil wars this century, as a result of which Europe has ceased to have world supremacy.

The possibility that if the Common Market falls then a disillusioned Germany could yet again become a hostile power of dangerous awesome strength.

The fact that import controls, by protecting inefficient industries, will encourage them to become yet more inefficient and thus hasten and increase Britain's economic decline, making Britain weaker.

The possibility of an Arab-Russia coalition against a divided Europe.

The unpleasantness of being, by reason of weakness, the mercy of a committee consisting of President Brezhnev, Ayatollah Khomeini, and Colonel Gaddafi.

Those Labour MPs who vote against Britain's continued membership of the Common Market had better learn, mighty quick, precisely what a Libya-Jamaica is, because the placing of Britain at the mercy of a combined Arab-Jamaica is just what their policy is logically destined to produce.

Yours faithfully,  
SEAN O'CONNOR,  
54 The Drive,  
Tonbridge, Kent.

From Mr. Peter Murrish  
Sir, Amidst all the furor created by the frenetic activity at Blackpool one certainty emerges, namely that the Labour Party is now very firmly in the grip of its left-wing activists and that, as a result thereof, the next Labour Government will be an entirely different proposition from any experienced hitherto.

It is not my purpose to speculate upon the relative merits of any particular political party or government but, surely, in the present situation the one major service to democracy which the present Government can and must perform is to provide the country with a proper Constitution, and thus render impossible any future attempt by extremists of the left or right to deprive us of those basic freedoms and liberties which we now take so very much for granted.

### Human Rights petitions

From Dr. Graham Zelik  
Sir, The two outstanding features of the European Convention on Human Rights are its international nature and its jurisdictional character. Both impart a validity to the process of enforcing human rights which would be lacking under a Bennion's select committee (letter, September 29).

The Commission and Court in Strasbourg are composed of a diverse group of individuals, distanced from the dispute and its background, far better able to form minimum standards for Europe as a whole and, above all, faithfully to the emerging jurisprudence, developing a consistent case law and evolving fundamental principles in a rational and articulated way.

To judge as Mr. Bennion does, that because there is an element of policy in the judgments that have to be reached, politicians are the right people to reach them has the most frightening implications for the legal system generally.

There must well be a greater role for the House of Commons to play in the defence and promotion of human rights, but superseding the Strasbourg organs is not the answer. The Convention and its machinery constitute the most refined and successful system for the international protection of human rights. Man regard it as of the first importance to preserve this great international venture, even at the cost of the odd unwelcome decision.

Yours faithfully,  
GRAHAM ZELICK, Editor,  
European Human Rights Reports,  
European Law Centre Ltd.,  
4 Bloomsbury Square, WC1.

### Mots justes

From Mr. David Matthews  
Sir, I came across the following monologue (letters, September 22, 25) in the appendix—military—of *The Daily Telegraph's* Colloquial Arabic, published, I notice, in the year before Suez.

March. Halt. Forward. Dismount. Surrender. Lay down your arms. Do not be afraid, we are English soldiers. Where is the headman of the village? Bring him here. How many horses have you? I will pay gold for everything. If you do not, we will burn your house. I will send my soldiers. Speak the truth, tell no lies, and do not hide anything or it will be the worse for you. I will take everything and give you a receipt. Do not be afraid, you will be paid without fail. Are you a deserter?

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID MATTHEWS,  
St. Swithun's Gate,  
Kingsmead Road,  
Winchester, Hampshire.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In such a programme, of the very greatest importance is the abolition of the House of Lords in its present form, and its replacement by a properly elected Upper Chamber with clearly defined powers and duties. Such a body, elected by some system of proportional representation, and signifying that the Labour left is not and never has been interested in any form of return of the House of Lords, but seeks its outright removal in order to ensure that, if and when it comes to office, it will be able to do entirely as it pleases without even the present rather ineffective Upper Chamber to say, it may.

Prior to the last general election I discussed this particular problem with a number of prominent literary peers all of whom, without a single exception, recognized the danger and agreed the need for a properly elected Upper Chamber that would be acceptable to, and would be accepted by, the people of this country. In my humble opinion the time for such a safeguard to be instituted is now, and I greatly fear for the future well-being of this nation should the present obsession with economic problems blind us to this most urgent necessity.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER MURRISH,  
Carnell,  
St. Ives,  
Cornwall.

### From Mr. Brian Crozier

Sir, The so-called "gag of three" would be a concession that it does if its members ceased describing themselves as "democratic socialists". Some years ago they would have described themselves as "social democrats". The former term is self-contradictory, the latter at least expresses a political reality. Clement Attlee and Hugh Gaitskell were social democrats, meaning that they wanted a bit of socialism but understood that too much of it would be incompatible with democracy.

Our home-grown socialists want "irreversible change": a negation of the democratic process. All socialist states extinguish democracy, though in varying degrees: the more socialism the less liberty. Let those who doubt look at Sweden, Tanzania, Cuba, or Poland, China and the USSR.

Yours truly,  
BRIAN CROZIER,  
112 Bridge Lane,  
Temple Fortune, NW11.

From Mr. T.M. Heron  
Sir, Ought there not to be a memorial service for the Labour Party? After all, it did serve the country in the past. Would November 5 be an appropriate date?

Yours truly,  
T. M. HERON,  
High Above Park,  
Selside,  
Kendal,  
Cumbria.

### Loans for students

From Professor R. V. Jones  
Sir, The possibility that the Government may introduce a scheme of loans rather than grants for students is a worrying one, and it is a partial relief to know that Mr. Rhodes Boyson has not yet committed himself to a loan system (The Times, September 22). The system may work well in America, but this is not a substantial argument that it would work well in Britain, where conditions are different. One of the errors leading to the less desirable consequences of the Robbins policy.

Although the situation today may not be the same as it was fifty years ago, my own experience then may still be relevant. I was educated at school in London, and at university almost entirely at public expense, thanks to A. H. D. Ackland, Sidney Webb and the "whisky money" of 1890—and at no time until very recently have I earned enough to pay back in money the cost of my education. Some of my contemporaries accepted grants at university on condition that they entered particular professions, and some became unhappy in later life because they had to pay back in money what they would have preferred to do something else and yet could not afford to buy themselves out.

Such problems are likely to arise

### Democracy and Wales

From Mr. Ned Thomas  
Sir, It is sad to see Mr. Bernard Levin engaged in the kind of selective quotation and propagandistic doublethink he so deplores elsewhere. He meets elsewhere, writing about Welsh television (September 23) he claims: "While the uproar was at its height, a reputable opinion-poll taken in Wales discovered that well under half even of the very small minority of Welsh-speakers wanted a Welsh-language channel."

The poll was taken over a year ago, and the choice offered was not between a single channel and Mr. Whitelaw's plan, which became the point at issue "while the uproar was at its height". Now for the sin of omission. The small word "even" is meant to suggest that among the English-speaking majority of Welsh people the idea of a Welsh channel is utterly without support. In fact the very same Gallup Poll to which he refers showed that 74 per cent of the group wanted Welsh programmes put on one channel.

By resolving in favour of a Welsh fourth channel the Government gives a minority language group its own broadcasting service. This is something that will establish Britain

mandatory reselection by their constituency parties. It is, in fact, a defeat. Once a candidate has been elected, he represents in Parliament everyone in his constituency. That is democracy in action.

Being a human being, he is naturally tempted to pay a little more attention to requests for help from those who had voted for him than to those from his political opponents, but by and large he plays fair. That temptation will be much more difficult to resist if he has to pay attention to a constituency committee stimulating the hysteria of the hustings, to the detriment of normal and decent behaviour.

Yours etc.  
VERNON BARTLETT,  
Middle Barn,  
Rimington,  
Yeovil,  
Somerset.

### Press freedom

From Mr. Nicholas Moss  
Sir, I am most anxious that the blanket condemnation (September 29) of all editors by Mr. Kenneth Ashton, General Secretary of the National Union of Journalists, at a meeting of the Labour Party's newspaper group at Blackpool on Sunday—that he was concerned about the right of reply (in the press) for the individual and the way editors were able to make pronouncements with no automatic right of reply—should not go unchallenged and uncorrected.

A man of Mr. Ashton's experience surely cannot have overlooked the role played by the largest section of the industry—the provincial press. I doubt that he can find many instances where provincial editors have deliberately denied an individual the right to put forward his/her point of view in a story in which it was critical.

I doubt also whether the vast majority of editors would operate other than on the basis that the letters column in their newspapers should be open to anybody to put forward an argument on any issue, provided that it is not libellous or defamatory. For Mr. Ashton to suggest otherwise is to do the industry in which he plays a vital role, a very grave disservice.

It is not a little ironic to note, what is more, that the very body which exists to provide a means by which the public can express its views or deny a right of reply by the press with some form of redress—the Press Council—has been boycotted by its union.

His other statement, that he was concerned anyone would suggest that the difficulty of deciding what is freedom of the press, has a hollow ring about it when I read in the professional press that the National Union of Journalists successfully sought the support of the main printing union, the National Graphical Association, severely to restrict the editorial content of London weekly newspapers during the current journalists' strike so that his members' action would have the maximum effect at the expense of the public who are so anxious at Blackpool to provide with more information.

Yours,  
NICHOLAS MOSS,  
(Senior Vice-President, Eastern Region Guild of Newspaper Editors),  
Ackerly Newspapers,  
Herald Buildings,  
Harrogate,  
North Yorkshire.

### Surviving ice houses

From Mr. N. D. G. James  
Sir, With reference to your correspondent's remarks (Midland Diary, September 23) on ice houses, out of the best preserved examples can be seen at Bickon Gardens, near Budleigh Salterton. It is in excellent repair and only the original timber platform over the storage space is missing. Another good example was to be seen at Nuneham Courtenay, near Oxford.

There were, I believe, two distinct types: the ice "house", which was built above ground, and the "cavern" which was excavated below ground. I recall seeing a description of both these types in a copy of *The Gardener's Chronicle* of about 1855. Both types were usually built near a lake which, when frozen, would provide a supply of ice—an indication, perhaps, of harder winters than we have at the present time.

Yours faithfully,  
N. D. G. JAMES,  
Blakenore House,  
Budleigh Salterton,  
Devon.

### Tale of a shirt

From Dr. L. M. S. S. S.  
Sir, What happened to the dicky? With this apparel, a shirt is superfluous and the only extras required are a pair of cuffs and a collar. I can remember wearing them with satisfaction in the early twenties.

Yours etc.  
LEON SHIRRAW,  
36 Collier Row Lane,  
Romford,  
Essex.  
September 30.

### Ghosts of Fleet Street

From Mrs. D. E. Barnes  
Sir, In *The Adventure of the Blue Airplane*, Sherlock Holmes directs Peterson the commissionaire: "Run down to the advertising agency and have this put in the evening paper."

Peterson asks: "In which, Sir?" and the great man replies: "Oh, in the *Globe*, *Sun*, *Pall Mall*, *St. James's*, *Evening News*, *Standard*, *Echo*, and any others that occur to you."

Yours faithfully,  
D. E. BARNES,  
30 Hill House Road,  
Stratford, SW16,  
October 2.







# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

Personal  
Investment and  
finance,  
pages 16 and 17

### Emergency steel quotas likely to be enforced as EEC talks fail

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

Emergency powers aimed at enforcing discipline among European steel producers may be used if talks between the Commission and producers fail to agree on a voluntary production cut-back by the end of the month.

After more than seven hours of talks between representatives of the Commission and producers in Brussels yesterday, no agreement was reached.

This failure to achieve agreement to a continuation of the voluntary cut-backs to production in the steel industry in the European Community means that the Commission of Ministers will have to consider what further steps should be taken when the Commission meets on Tuesday.

Over the past week Viscountess D'Avenon, the Industry Commissioner, has sought desperately to heal the serious rift which has developed within the community's steel industry.

She has sought to secure a 15 per cent cut in steel production by the community against the background of serious overcapacity and intense price competition.

Through the negotiations, the Commission has made it clear to members of the European steel industry that, in the last resort, the Commission would have to invoke the powers of the 1951 Treaty of London, which established the European Coal and Steel Community.

Article 58 of the Treaty enables the Commission, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, to declare a state of "manifest crisis" if a serious decline in demand occurs.

Producers would then be liable to fines if they over-produced and the provisions of the Treaty would also involve limits on imports of steel from outside the Community.

Implementation of mandatory measures has the support of most EEC steel producers, including Britain, but is being opposed by West German and Italian producers.

Further meetings between the Commission and the Italian steel industry are expected to take place today but most steel-makers now believe that the Commission has little choice but to seek ministerial approval to invoke the emergency powers at next week's Council meeting.

No further steps are expected over the weekend in view of the West German election tomorrow and steel-makers' representatives consider that the crisis in European steelmaking can only be resolved at a political level.

It may well be, however, that ministers will decide that Viscountess D'Avenon and her officials should make a further attempt next week to secure voluntary agreement to the cut-back proposals.

Most of the leading figures in the European steel industry will be attending the annual conference of the International Iron and Steel Institute in Madrid which begins tomorrow.

It seems likely that the Commission officials will try to secure last-minute agreement to a voluntary package.

### Ottawa aid for Massey-Ferguson

From John Best  
Ottawa, Oct 3

The Canadian Government pledged today to help Massey-Ferguson out of its financial problems but avoided making any immediate commitment.

Mr. Herbert Gray, Minister of Industry, said the government had decided to assist the multinational farm equipment manufacturer, and Massey-Ferguson's main bank, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, to "put together an adequate financing plan for the company."

Mr. Gray said that yesterday's announcement by Argus Corporation that it was severing all its connections with Massey-Ferguson "in no way diminishes the government's view that, given adequate refinancing, Massey-Ferguson will continue to play a strong role in the farm equipment sector."

Argus Corporation of Toronto had been the controlling shareholder in Massey-Ferguson. The farm machinery maker, also Toronto-based, has 47,000 employees in a number of countries, and is threatened with bankruptcy because of a heavy debt burden.

Massey-Ferguson is seeking \$200 million (£125m) in loan guarantees from the Canadian federal government and the Ontario provincial government. The federal government told Massey-Ferguson a few weeks ago that the company would have to work out a refinancing plan with Argus Corporation and with its bankers. The government would then consider possible participation. However, the three parties were unable to come up with such a plan.

Mr. Gray said the government expected Massey-Ferguson's bankers and suppliers to maintain their "existing arrangements" with the company to allow time for a refinancing plan to be worked out.

There have been reports that today that there was agreement between the government, the Bank of West Germany, intends to call in a \$200m (£125m) loan soon.

There have also been reports that the Canadian Government is divided on whether to extend financial assistance to Massey-Ferguson. Cabinet debated the issue on Thursday but was apparently unable to come to any definite conclusion.

Mr. Gray insisted, however, that the measure he announced today was actively assisting Massey-Ferguson and the bank in developing a refinancing plan — was a "step beyond" the government's previous position.

Until now, the government has limited itself to pressing the private sector to formulate such a plan.

The minister gave no details of the government's planned involvement, although at one point he described its role as that of a "catalyst."

There was no timetable for working out the plan, but the words "should be done as quickly as possible."

### Vatican banker held over Sindona link

From John Earle  
Rome, Oct 3

Signor Massimo Spada, an eminent Vatican financier, has been arrested on charges of complicity in the fraudulent bankruptcy in connection with the affairs of Signor Michele Sindona, the Sicilian-American financier, who is serving a 25-year jail sentence in New York.

Three other former associates of Signor Sindona were also arrested.

Signor Spada, aged 75, who for many years held senior posts in the Vatican's bank, the Istituto per le Opere di Religione, represented the Vatican on the board of Signor Sindona's Italian banks, Banca Privata Finanziaria and Banca Unione. He also served on the board of numerous Italian companies and banks, and recently was chairman of Banca Cattolica del Veneto.

Signor Spada was arrested in Rome, along with Signor Pietro Marchionni, a former associate of Banca Nazionale dell'Agricoltura and a former board member of Sindona banks and companies. In Milan two other former associates of Signor Sindona, Signor Matteo Acciocco and Signor Vittorio Ghisla, were arrested on similar charges.

The arrests mark a new stage in the inquiries into the Italian side of the Sindona affair. A parliamentary commission of inquiry into the Sindona case has started work, while Signor Carlo Bordini, formerly Signor Sindona's right-hand man and the chief prosecution witness against him in New York, arrived by air today in Milan.

He has been allowed by the United States authorities to leave jail to be questioned by Italian magistrates.

### £1,000m steel imports plunge UK into deficit

By Our Industrial Staff

Imports of steel worth £1,000m in the first eight months of this year, plunging the country's steel trade into deficit.

The latest Government figures underline the serious damage which the industry suffered because of the £1,000m steel strike at the beginning of this year. They also highlight the tough battle which the British Steel Corporation and the private sector steel-makers are in clawing back business lost to foreign competitors.

But both BSC and the independent steel-makers secure a some comfort from signs that the flood of imports, which has characterized the industry since the end of the strike, is beginning to ease back.

In the first eight months of this year the value of steel imports totalled £1,022m, compared with the £400m during August.

Exports of steel worth £929m. This reflected a fall from the previous month's level of £1,429m.

Over the corresponding period last year the eight-month import total was nearly £700m with shipments into the United Kingdom during August last year totalling £819m.

Exports of steel worth £929m, compared with £819m in the same period last year.

The bulk of imports arrived in the United Kingdom after the strike ended. This reflected the orders placed by major steel-using industries with foreign steel-makers during the strike.

### Malaysian business owns 10 pc of Dunlop

By Philip Robinson

Mr. Ghafor Baba, a Malaysian businessman and politician, disclosed yesterday that his investment group, Goodfield Plc, has virtually doubled shareholding in Dunlop, the leading British tyre maker, in five days to 10.1 per cent.

Some 2 million of the 6.8 million shares which have been acquired during the last week came as the result of a placing in the stock market of 4.2 million new shares.

Mr. Baba said that the company had issued in conjunction with Dunlop's acquisition of half the retail tyre operations of Kwik Fit.

The new Dunlop shares were placed at 75p and within minutes stockbrokers Laurence Pratt were offered stock.

Pratt offered stock on behalf of Goodfield. Goodfield's average buying price for its stake was between 77p and 81p.

Just 15 days ago Mr. Baba revealed for the first time publicly that he controlled directly and indirectly a 5.35 per cent Dunlop stake. He now holds 13,520,000 shares.

The disclosures are thought to be "linked directly to the presence in the Far East of the two, Department of Trade inspectors appointed in July to examine the beneficial owners of shares held under nominee names. But it has made it no easier for Dunlop at present to calculate who are beneficial owners and how much they own.

The position should be clearer after Goodfield and Dunlop the official papers and reveal the seller of the stock.

The ability to trace owners is not made any easier by the alleged "black market" in Dunlop shares in the Far East. It is understood that the responsibilities of registration are not taken seriously in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur as in London and names can rarely be traced until dividends are claimed.

Dunlop still believes that between 21 and 26 per cent of its stock is in Far Eastern hands.

Dunlop has made its own enquiries to discover the motives for Mr. Baba's takeover. Its chairman, Sir Campbell Fraser, spent a morning with Mr. Baba and his financial advisers Mr. Eng Chin Ah in August but it is understood that the Malaysian businessman says nothing away.

Last night Dunlop shares closed 2p harder at 80p.

### Inflation still top priority — IMF

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, Oct 3

M. Jacques de Larosiere, head of the International Monetary Fund has given a warning that premature relaxation of fiscal and monetary policies would have serious inflationary consequences extending over several years for many countries.

He told the final session of the fund's annual meeting in London that the IMF would be "very concerned" if inflationary pressures were to become a "major priority" for many countries.

Mr. de Larosiere has succeeded at this meeting in winning agreement from ministers for an interim role for the IMF, but private bankers here are concerned that this may turn the IMF into more of a development aid institution, quotas.

Mr. de Larosiere stressed that aid must be increased to meet a major benefit was the agreement this week that the IMF should be allowed to lend countries up to 600 per cent of their quotas.

Mr. de Larosiere went to considerable lengths today to stress that the IMF's role in economic policy formulation with the IMF, noting that such cooperation could make it easier for countries to win additional finance from private markets.

Mr. de Larosiere said that as a result of initiatives taken by the IMF directors will be actively considering in the coming year ways of making special drawing rights (SDR) allocations and possible links between these allocations and development aid.

He also suggested that preliminary work would start soon on the eighth IMF quota increase and that this would involve some review of shareholding in the fund.

Mr. Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, told the final session of the conference that the statements made by ministers of finance here provided the bank with the brief now for expanding its lengthy programme. The bank must raise more cash and in doing so it must take full account of current budgetary constraints faced by the governments of the developed nations.

### Telecom to press for easing on cash limits

By Bill Johnson

Mr. George Jefferson, the new head of British Telecom, has called for a relaxation in the government cash limits on telecommunications. He hinted that "corporate" should be allowed to raise money privately.

He said Britain could not be provided with the kind of telecommunications system it would need in the decades ahead without the expenditure of very large sums of money. "We recognize the need to control public expenditure but unless we can find ways of matching finance to the real need, the ability of commerce and industry in the United Kingdom to be competitive will be seriously impaired by lack of a good telecom network."

Mr. Jefferson, who took office only last month, is clearly in sympathy with those within the Post Office who have been fighting for the right to raise private capital. His predecessor, Sir William Barlow, also held similar views.

Mr. Jefferson said: "Telecom can be a profitable growth business capable of sustaining substantial borrowing on a sound basis."

Profits had dropped from £247m in 1978/9 to £236m in 1979/80, partly because of problems resulting from the non-payment of telephone bills during the computer staff strike at the Post Office last year.

As a result of its commitment to spend on average



Mr. George Jefferson: Telecom can sustain new borrowing.

### Carter attack on Fed over interest rates

Continued from page 1

Mr. Ronald Reagan, Republican presidential candidate, said it was President Carter's policies that could be leading the nation towards "another term of wild inflation and unmanageable mortgage loans."

The monetarist course of the Carter administration, which has led to higher interest rates, which could choke the economic recovery. But if it fails to slow money stock growth, it risks a loss of credibility.

The Fed is widely viewed in the markets as the only institution in Washington that is fighting inflation, with the White House and Congressional fiscal policies seen as highly inflationary. Any signs of the Fed weakening its resolve could deeply depress share prices and weaken the dollar, because it would greatly increase inflation expectations, Wall Street analysts pointed out.

Little comfort is being taken in the markets from the fact that there was some encouraging economic news today, which the White House declared showed the economy was improving. Both unemployment and inflation figures showed downward movements, although private economists pointed out that one month's figures did not make a trend.

For the first time in four years, the monthly wholesale prices figure declined. The fall of 0.2 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis was due almost entirely to a moderation in food prices after sharp rises in the past two months.

The 0.2 per cent fall followed rises in wholesale prices of 1.5 per cent in August and 1.7 per cent in July. The wholesale price index for August stands 12.8 per cent higher than a year ago at 248.9 per cent (1957=100).

The government also released labour market figures showing a decline in September in the unemployment rate to 7.5 per cent, from 7.6 per cent in August and 7.8 per cent in July.

Most economists expect sluggish economic growth in the next year and, with a swelling labour force, they expect some rise in the unemployment rate.

Hence the attack which has been launched.

The Fed itself is likely to remain calm and unlikely to adjust its policy stance.

Continental Illinois Bank economists pointed out that the dilemma for the Fed was to further effort to control the money supply would lead to higher interest rates, which could choke the economic recovery. But if it fails to slow money stock growth, it risks a loss of credibility.

President Carter has remained silent about monetary policy over the past two years, despite dramatic changes in interest rate levels and the austere policies of the Fed.

But he has now moved into the attack. He declared: "Under the President's leadership, the Federal Reserve Board is independent of the President, but that does not mean I have to sit mute."

Congress and I together have the ultimate authority to override some of the consequences of the central bank's policies, he added. The President said the central bank ought to look at the adverse effects of its policies on economic growth and unemployment and its "strictly monetary approach is ill-advised."

President Carter frequently attacked the tight money policies of the Federal Reserve when Dr. Arthur Burns was its chairman. But in November 1978 the President decided that he should be the one to announce to the nation the first one-per cent rise in the central bank's discount rate in over 40 years.

That decision was taken just before the mid-term Congressional elections and one of the president's closest advisers that day said he had decided to declare much tighter money policies because doing so made him look "presidential" and added to his leadership image with the electorate.

It could be that the opinion polls have indicated to the President's campaign advisers that an attack on interest rate policies pursued by the Fed would be helpful with the

### Private sector inquiry

By Ronald Kershaw  
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Industry, yesterday gave an assurance that he would examine the position of the private steel industry in the Community and was part of that decision-making process.

Sir Keith received a rough reception from some workers' groups during his tour of the British Aerospace factory in Brough, and scores of workers walked out after his visit.

At Armstrong's in Hull, about 30 workers picketed at the main gate and chanted at Sir Keith.

The news will be welcomed, particularly by the steel industry, as manufacturers who have been pressing for government aid after the announcement of the £400m subsidy granted to BSC.

During a tour of industries in Hull and the surrounding district, Sir Keith said of the public and private steel sectors: "I don't think the inconsistency is because they are in the same industry."

"The awkwardness comes where British Steel is subsidized and in competition with the private sector. Not all private steel companies are in competition with BSC."

On the question of restricting imports, Sir Keith said: "I can't offer anything. About Europe, I cannot give an

### Professor set to become Prime Minister's personal advisor Economist on right road for Downing Street

Professor Alan Walters, who seems certain to become the Prime Minister's personal economic adviser, at the beginning of next year, is regarded as a man with well-developed views, not unlike those of Mrs. Thatcher herself, and a strong "monetarist" persuasion, and even mainstream economists describe his brand of monetarism as "inflexible" and "rigid."

However, he appears genuinely puzzled that his fellow economists view him this way. At least until 1970, he appeared to be sceptical about making monetary control the sole instrument of economic policy. At that time, Lord Kaldor said of him, in an article in a banking journal, that he was not a true monetarist in the American mould. But a later years the impression of Professor Walters as a "crude" monetarist has become widespread.

One former colleague described him yesterday as a "very rigid monetarist with a confident belief in the predictability and certainty of the effect of monetary growth on the level of prices."

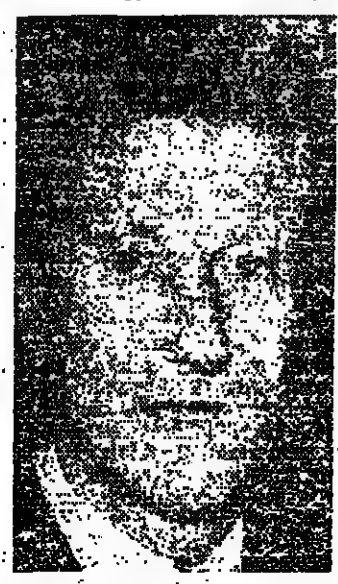
At present, he is Professor of Political Economy at Johns Hopkins University, Maryland, where he has been since 1977. Although the details of his appointment at No 10 Downing Street have not been completed, it seems likely that he will take up the post on a two-year leave of absence from Johns Hopkins.

Well as his university position, Professor Walters is an economic adviser to the World Bank where he is involved in the development of the bank's lending policy.

Professor Walters' reason for choosing the United States as a place to continue his career is said by former colleagues to be partly personal and partly disillusionment with economic management in Britain. He has written critically about economic policy under the government of Mr. Edward Heath. Before leaving this country, he had spent almost a decade as Cassa Professor of Economics at the London School of Economics.

He was a member of the Roskill Commission on the third London airport and is regarded as an outstanding transport economist. It is in this field that he is held to have made his most important contribution to economics.

The 54-year-old professor was born in a working class area of Leicester and went to Leicester University College. He is, however, a political conservative. He said yesterday that he believed the policies of the present Government were broadly "on the right lines," and he thought that these policies had every chance of succeeding. "Certainly," he added, "I would not be prepared to take up the post of adviser to a Government that I thought was likely to slack."



Professor Alan Walters: Thatcher Government "on right lines."

closely involved with the unit's work. Professor Walters sees his new role as providing the Prime Minister with an independent view. He shares the widely held view that official advice is frequently coloured by departmental interests.

On one specific issue, at least, Professor Walters shows no sense of rigidity. This is the question of whether the Government should introduce monetary base control as a way of ensuring that the growth in the money supply is contained within prescribed limits. With the big jump in the growth of the money supply this summer, the issue of monetary base control is now one of the most pressing that the Government faces.

Professor Walters holds an open mind between monetary base control and a general open market control. Both systems depend critically on the technical operation in the professor's view.

Some economists who do not share Professor Walters' views showed undisguised dismay yesterday at his probable appointment as adviser to Mrs. Thatcher, because of what is viewed as his simplistic faith in monetarism. But he is generally described as a "nice man," and there is little doubt that Mrs. Thatcher intends him to be a major influence in Downing Street.

But inevitably he will be

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### PRICE CHANGES

Rises	Falls
Akroyd & S 23p to 363p	Barclays Exp 15p to 225p
B'field & Harvey 34p to 283p	Chatterbox Pet 5p to 97p
First Castle 6p to 45p	Cms Gold Flds 1p to 638p
Husky Oil 15p to 635p	FC Finance 7p to 71p
Lee Cooper 35p to 165p	Global Nat Res 1p to 50p
Nelson David 11p to 5p	RCA Int 13p to 155p
Norman Simon 45p to 688p	Kinross 21p to 274p
Paku Walsend 20p to 600p	Kurragate Exp 15p to 239p
Sethpeth, P. E. 2p to 25p	Paterson, E. 2p to 23p
Wardle, R. 7p to 51p	Rand Mine Prop 15p to 370p

### THE POUND

Bank	Bank
Australia 9 30.15	Bank of India 11.50
Canada 9 30.15	Bank of China 11.50
France 9 30.15	Bank of Japan 11.50
Germany 9 30.15	Bank of Korea 11.50
Hong Kong 9 30.15	Bank of Taiwan 11.50
India 9 30.15	Bank of Thailand 11.50
Italy 9 30.15	Bank of Vietnam 11.50
Japan 9 30.15	Bank of Yugoslavia 11.50
Netherlands 9 30.15	Bank of Zaire 11.50







EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

## FINANCIAL NEWS

## Reclaiming tax paid overseas

BY IAN WELSH



My husband is in the forces. I while he was stationed in many I worked in a German factory. Having paid a lot of tax during my employment, I was led to believe that I would be able to reclaim a percentage of that tax when I returned to the United Kingdom. My tax office was unable to rise me how to go about it. I could be extremely grateful if you could assist me. (A.E.K. fed.)

go for

As a general point, I think at the best place to seek advice is the German Embassy, Mess. There is someone attached to the Forces in Germany whose help can be obtained.

It is not clear whether you are resident there for tax purposes. If you were present in that country for at least 183 days in a tax year, then you would almost certainly be regarded as resident and entitled to personal reliefs. If you were employed for only part of the year, you may not have received the full benefit of these reliefs and a repayment may be due.

Even if you were not resident you will be entitled to certain reliefs under Article XVII of the German Taxation Agreement. A liability to United Kingdom tax could arise if you were resident here for tax purposes for a consecutive period of at least 365 days. However, a United Kingdom tax liability did arise, full credit could be given for any German tax suffered.

I want certain alterations made to my will as follows: (a) change of name of my daughter now married. As I hold the will with a copy at my solicitors, I just make the necessary alterations myself and inform my solicitor of what I have done. Also, as there are any alterations regarding my son as executor? Obviously I am trying to avoid the expense of consulting a solicitor. (F.S.C. Ltd-Glamorgan.)

Never make alterations to an original will. Instead, prepare another document which states that it is a copy of my will and signed by me. Sign and have it witnessed in the same manner as you did your will. There is likely to be any confusion on account of your daughter's changed name if your will refers to her as such. So, but account alone a will is not essential.

Minors and mental patients cannot act as executors and no one can be compelled to undertake the responsibilities. It is sensible therefore to consult someone before naming him as an executor. Keep a record with the will and by all means send copy to your solicitor. He will not be able to resist checking to see that you have made it properly.

In a recent reply (June 14) you stated that "disposal between husband and wife are not the occasion of charge for capital gains tax even though they may have different residential status." However, I have reason to believe that the Inland Revenue do not share this view. (C.L. Weybridge.)

The relevant section of the legislation is somewhat obscure. The Inland Revenue view is not necessarily correct and remains something which will have to be settled by the courts. It is deplorable that basic obscurities remain undecided, although the tax has been in operation for 15 years.

This problem can be avoided by transfers taking place while both husband and wife have the same residential status, so it is something to be considered immediately before one spouse goes abroad to work overseas.

## Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crds	16%
C. Hoare & Co.	16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
Rosminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams & Glyn's	16%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 14% p.a. £50,000 12% p.a.

## M. J. H. Nightingale &amp; Co. Limited

27/28 Lovell Lane London EC3R 8ES Telephone 01-821 1212		The Over-the-Counter Market	
1979-80	Company	Price	Chgs
99	48 Airsprung Group	48	1.4
50	21 Armitage & Rhodes	22	1.4
173	923 Bardon Hill	172	9.7
100	74 Canity Care Pref	74	15.3
101	63 Deborah Ord	120	1.7
126	88 Frank Horsell	66	11.0
129	66 Frederick Parker	66	1.1
156	41 George-Elek	81	3.1
84	45 Jackson Group	82	6.0
133	103 James Burroughs	121	7.9
310	242 Robert Jenkins	310	31.3
232	175 Torday Limited	232	15.1
34	10 Twinklark Ord	34	1.1
90	70 Twinklark Holdings	90	15.0
56	23 Twinklark Holdings	56	3.0
101	42 Walter Alexander	100	5.7
245	136 W. S. Yeates	245	32.1

\* Accounts not prepared under provision of SSAP 15.

## Readers' Forum

This specialist readers service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I have been told that it might be cheaper to insure my car at Lloyd's than with my present insurer. As I am not a Lloyd's broker, however, says that he cannot make the arrangement for me, as he is not a Lloyd's broker. What do you suggest? (R. G. Reckham.)

Try another insurance broker. A broker does not have to be a Lloyd's broker to be able to place business at Lloyd's. One firm of Lloyd's brokers, John Holman & Sons, has made arrangements with a large number of non-Lloyd's brokers so that effective such brokers can place business virtually direct with a number of Lloyd's syndicates. Another broker may very well have these facilities and be able to help you.

I have been made redundant and intend to set up as a consultant, working from home. Are there any points I need to watch from the insurance point of view? (J. G. Nottingham.)

First, you should tell your household insurers and secure their agreement to cover any items of equipment which would not otherwise be covered. Also, as there are any alterations regarding your son as executor? Obviously I am trying to avoid the expense of consulting a solicitor. (F.S.C. Ltd-Glamorgan.)

I married in July 1980. Both my wife and I have houses, and I have moved into her house, mine currently being empty. I have a £15,000 mortgage dating from 1976. During the remainder of this tax year if I do not let my house will the mortgage interest on my house continue to be allowable for tax against my income? (W. G. Weybridge.)

The correct legal position is that interest may only qualify for relief if at the time that it is paid, the property is your main residence. This is basically a question of fact and it seems plain that your wife's property is now your main residence.

However, in a statement dated September 24 the Inland Revenue announced an extraordinary concession whereby interest on a mortgage for a period of twelve months from the time that you took up residence in your wife's property, the concessionary relief may be available only if your property is sold within the twelve-month period.

So far as capital gains tax is concerned, no chargeable gain will arise if your property is sold within two years of you ceasing to occupy it as your main residence. This is so whether or not you let the property during that period.

## Irish choices

Flexibility has to be the key-note for any insurance policy these days, particularly if it is a long-term life contract such as Irish Life's new Unit S Plan.

The investor's contribution is divided into five equal parts, initially invested in one and Managed Property Plus, High Income or Global, but after two years each part can be switched into other funds.

Special features of the policy are the discounts, (in the form of extra allocation of units) for premiums over £50 a month (the minimum is £10) and for those paid annually. The "front-end" charges involve the first year's contribution actually not being invested until year ten.

## Stock markets

## Equities drift as oils come in for profit-taking

Investors took a back seat in the market yesterday, again worried by further news of the recession and the war in the Middle East.

Jobs, eagerly sought by bargain hunters who had been evident early on, particularly among electricals, but had faded by the close. Dealers decided to sit tight and wait for the bank-bought shares on Tuesday, which might just lead to a cut in the Minimum Lending Rate.

As a result the market was left to fend for itself with profit-taking experienced even among the oils, a buoyant feature of late. Nevertheless, the FT index, which had opened 0.3 down at 10, eventually closed 0.4 up at 479.3.

Gilt continued to mark time having been disappointed by Thursday's decision not to cut MLR, and the rise in United States prime rates to 14 per cent.

Leading industrials had a quiet time except for one or two features, which included Dunlop 2p higher at 80p. This followed news that Goodyear Plaza had taken a 10.1 per cent stake following Dunlop's purchase of certain assets of Kwik-Rit last week.

Glaxo gained 4p to 246p along with Becton up 2p at

153p. Unilever 3p to 491p, and Fisons 2p to 194p. But KCL shed a further 2p to 340p along with Distillers 5p lighter at 207p and Rank 4p off at 165p, the latter on profit-taking following a recent bullish circular by Carr Seabag.

Oils had another strong session, although jobbers admitted to a certain amount of profit-taking after a solid week of sharp rises. BP closed 2p off at 153p.

A bearish circular from Wood Mackenzie has triggered ICL which tumbled a further 2p yesterday for a two-day fall of 16p to 153p. Second-half profits are now expected to fall, leaving the year's profits at 142m, some £10m below Wood Mackenzie's previous estimate and down £3m on the previous year.

at 406p, after touching 420p, with Ultramar falling 7p to 433p. Lasso 2p easier at 762p, Tricentral 4p down at 366p and Burmah 4p lower at 187p. Only Shell held its own, closing unchanged at 418p.

Among second-liners, Sovereign fell 12p to 366p following reports that it had abandoned one of its drilling projects, but news of a substantial oil and gas discovery at Blackstone Petroleum 2p to 721p.

The market showed very little anxiety over the placid with various institutions of 18m shares in European Ferries at 150p, which was used to pay for the recent acquisition of Singer & Friedlander.

Elsewhere, profit-taking saw KCA International tumble 1p to 155p, Berkeley Exploration 18p to 220p and Carless Capel 5p to 183p.

Shares of Vickers jumped 10p to 129p following a brokers' seminar.

Equity turnover on October 2 was £137,467m (15,075 bar points). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Tele-

graph, were KCA International, BP, Town & City, Premier, Shell, Associated Dairies, European Ferries, Security Centres, National Westminster Bank, Royal Bank of Scotland, Lomha, Plessey, Rank Organisation and Consolidated Gold Fields.

Traded options saw a downturn in business, along with the rest of the market, with only 1,263 contracts reported. BP was once again a favourite with 513 contracts of which the majority were traded in October 3000 series. Interest was also expressed in Cons Gold on 145 contracts, Lomha on 115 contracts and Marks & Spencer on 116 contracts.

Traditional options had a fairly busy day with calls in Lomha, ICL and Dunlop.

Shares of J. W. Wassell rose a further 1p to 23p yesterday following heavy activity in the shares earlier in the week resulting in 15 per cent of the equity changing hands. Brokers Pannier Gordon bought 5 per cent of the shares, with the rest being picked up by Midlands brokers. Further developments are expected soon.

Doubles were completed in Double Eagle, Town & City and FNIF.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Dividend	Pay date	Year's total
For or Fin	32,420,411	0.18 (0.11)	1.20 (1.07)	—	—
F. C. Finance (I)	—	0.18 (0.16)	0.02 (0.02)	—	—
Cit & Base Metal (F)	—	0.02 (0.02)	—	—	—
Jamaica Sugar (F)	2,240,133	0.11 (0.1)	2.50 (2.3)	11	1,841.64
Kwintco (F)	—	0.81 (1.25)	2.32 (2.48)	19 11	—
Stock (I)	28,918,272	2.32 (2.52)	34.24 (31)	5 1	—
Lyle Shipping (I)	2,321,253	0.42 (0.4)	1.38 (0.42)	—	—
L. Ryan (I)	77,932,711	0.32 (0.62)	0.22 (0.42)	28 11	—
W. Sparrow	10,247,821	0.01 (0.01)	1.31 (1.1)	17 11	2 (2)
Sanderson Murray (F)	4,611,422	0.01 (0.01)	0.22 (0.2)	12 11	3.25 (2.5)
Scot Met Prep (F)	—	3.25 (1.28)	1.41 (1.1)	15 11	—
Trank Co (I)	—	0.22 (0.22)	1.41 (1.1)	15 11	—
Ward White (I)	43,213,571	1.51 (1.54)	4.14 (4.07)	31 10	—
Triplet (I)	—	1.47 (1.12)	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pension per share. Elsewhere in Business News they are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross dividend: the net dividend by 1.425. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net of tax. \* dividends are shown gross; † adjusted for scrip issue; ‡ net revenue.

## Lyle confident despite slow start

Although Lyle Shipping suffered an 11 per cent fall in profits at the halfway stage, the results for the full year are likely to show an improvement.

The turn round will come, according to the chairman, Mr. Herbert Wainwright, from the Offshore group and the acquisition of Scottish Ship Management which will be accounted for as a subsidiary in the second half. The acquisition of the remaining 50 per cent of the company was already owned by Lyle. It was approved in June and its profits are forecast for 1980 at £1.75m.

Lyle's pretax profits slipped from £2.5m to £2.3m in the six

months to June 30 while turnover rose by 25 per cent to £7.9m.

Interest charges increased from £304,000 to £1.2m during the period. North Sea Services turned in a £479,000 loss compared with £350,000 profit last time, but this is expected to show a profit by the year end as better contracts with improved margins have been negotiated.

Insurance broking also showed a decline with profits falling from £35,000 to £14,000, although the second half traditionally shows better results.

Profits from shipowning more than doubled to £2.2m, while

precision engineering climbed in £50,000 compared with £4,000 last time. Profit from a ship sale was £1m, against £810,000, although investment profit was down from £1.5m to £53,000.

The interim dividend has been boosted by 21 per cent to 5.7p gross and the final is likely to be increased by a similar amount.

Mr. Wainwright said that although the medium-term outlook is still uncertain due to the current weakness in freight markets and the world economic situation, the group's present forward cover of business should protect it from any downturn in 1981.

## Overseas setbacks reduce Istock Johnsen profits

Brickmaker Istock Johnsen announced much lower interim pretax profits yesterday and said that the full-year figure is likely to be well down on 1979's profits of £4.8m.

The dividend has been held at 2.14p gross, on the increased capital, pretax profits at June 30 were 32 per cent down at £551,000 in spite of much better United Kingdom trading profits of £2.95m. Lower Dutch profits, losses in Belgium and the United States and substantially higher interest charges of £1.6m were the principal factors in the downturn.

Istock Johnsen is now beginning to feel the pinch over here as the recession filters through to the brick manufacturers, Mr. Paul Hyde-Thomson, the chairman, said yesterday.

The United States is now showing signs of recovery, and some profit is expected in the second half, but it will be eliminated once the remaining plant there is sold to the Belgian government.

Borrowings rose by £3m to £21m by June 30, and are now around £23m.

## New bidder offers £11m for Gough Cooper

A second bidder for Gough Cooper, the house builder and property group, has emerged and offered 143p a share—a premium of 25p a share on the earlier bid by Starwest.

Allied London Properties, which values the Kent-based group at £11.4m, is an agreed bid. The directors, their families and some other interests have irrevocably undertaken to accept the bid on behalf of 99.2 per cent of the shares, while Allied already owns 2.2 per cent of the shares.

The first bidder, Starwest, the privately owned property company run by Mr. Remo Dipre, said at the end of last month, when it heard there was a second bidder in the wings, that it might be willing to increase its 120p a share bid. However, it refused to comment last night and added that a statement would be issued in due course.

Mr. Dipre's company made its bid on September 9, after a "dawn raid" on Gough Cooper on July 22 when it bought a 29.9 per cent stake in 55p a share. But Gough Cooper's first reaction was that the price was not realistic and it produced a property revaluation which showed a £3.9m surplus.

This pushed up the net asset value per share from 166p to 215p.

Gough Cooper has told Allied that in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, pre-tax results for the year to September 30 will be no worse than the interim figures. Then Gough Cooper showed a pre-tax loss of £555,000, indicating that the group had at least broken even in the second half.

A formal estimate of the results will be contained in the offer document, which should be posted to shareholders within the next three weeks. Allied plans to maintain Gough Cooper's business under its present name and has given assurances that management and employee rights will be safeguarded.

## If you can predict financial markets 20 years ahead, congratulations.

## If not, can you afford a pension plan that's less flexible than this one?



investment performance possible. Alternatively, there's a unit-linked plan. Here your contributions buy units whose value is directly related to the performance of an investment fund. In declining markets, the value can fall. In rising markets, it can appreciate fast.

So in general, unit-linked plans offer potential for greater growth—but without the guarantees.

As you can see, there's a case for either plan. Which doesn't help you much with the decision. Which is where Sun Life comes in.

## The unique answer: Sun Life

With Sun Life, you can choose today whether you want to start building your pension on a with-profits or a unit-linked basis. But from time to time during your working life you can change that decision.

Select the with-profits method and your pension will build up with bonus additions.

Select the unit-linked approach, and then you can make a further choice between funds specialising in shares, property, fixed-interest securities, cash deposits, international, American and Far Eastern investment. Or you can go into the Managed Fund, which holds elements of some or all of the others, as current market conditions dictate.

You might, for example, decide that you'll be retiring in 20 years' time; and that in the first few years, you'd like to take the growth opportunities of the unit-linked approach.

Then, a few years before retirement, at the right moment, you might decide to consolidate your gains, and change to a with-profits basis, to make sure of a guaranteed minimum benefit.

If you still can't decide which basis is better, you could divide your investment between two plans, one with-profits, the other unit-linked, each of which includes the option to change the basis of providing the benefits.

The end result: a method of building a pension that can offer a combination of potential performance and security that has never been offered before.

**Don't take our word for it. Take your broker's advice.**

Naturally, you'll want impartial advice before committing yourself to anything as important as a pension plan.

We suggest you talk to your insurance broker or other financial adviser—as soon as possible. (If you don't have one, tick the box in the coupon below, and we'll suggest a choice of qualified, independent advisers in your neighbourhood.)

Meanwhile, for full details without obligation, please send us the coupon.

It could be a decision you'll congratulate yourself on, for many retirement years to come.

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☐ Executive Directors  
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(Please tick appropriate boxes and complete the form below.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

☐ Please send me details of independent brokers in my area.

☐ I already have a broker as shown below

Broker's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

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## Commodities

[illegible][illegible]

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ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 29. Dealings End, Oct 10. \$ Contango Day, Oct 13. Settlement Day, Oct 20  
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

ANIMALS AND BIRDS... 21  
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS... 21  
EDUCATIONAL... 21  
ENTERTAINMENTS... 21  
FLAT SHARINGS... 21  
HOME AND GARDEN... 21  
LEGAL NOTICES... 21  
MOVING CARS... 21  
POSTAL SHOPPING... 21  
PROPERTY... 21  
RENTALS... 21  
SERVICES... 21  
SITUATIONS WANTED... 21

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**MANCHESTER OFFICE**  
061-434 1234

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**THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS ONE CLEAR PUBLISHING DAY**

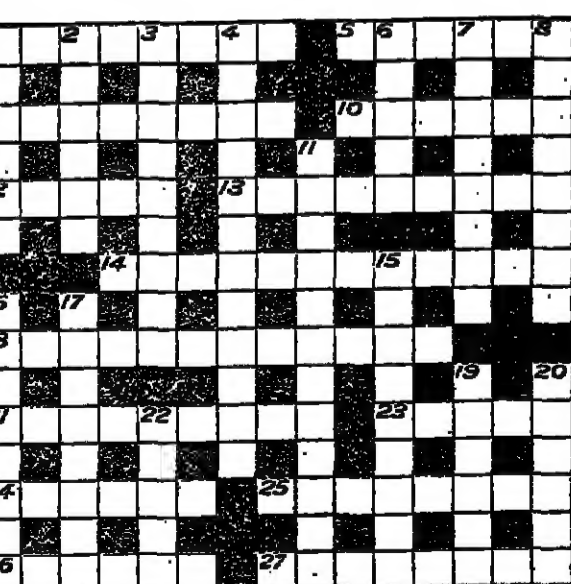
i.e. Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday, etc. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

**CLASSIFIED RATES**  
PERSONAL COLUMNS  
£5.00 per line—£15.00 per column (10 lines)—£15.00 per full display  
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£5.00 per line—£15.00 per column (10 lines)—£15.00 per full display  
WEEKEND SHOPAROUND  
£12.00 per line (10 lines)—£12.00 per full display  
COURT CIRCULAR  
£4.00 per line  
BOX NUMBERS  
£2.00

"...LET the peace of God rule in your hearts to the which all affections are to be subject."—Colossians 3:15

**BIRTHS**  
MURPHY—On October 1st, 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Murphy, a son, James John Murphy, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Murphy, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Murphy, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

## The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,339



**ACROSS**  
1 Ommu catherium, e.g. for Rex or Fido (3-5)  
2 Refuge, and journey's end, in a clearance area (6)  
3 Synophant's asprate mis-placed (8)  
4 As the prosecutor of a Scottish thief is called in (16)  
5 Shrub found by a Mormon leader in the US (5)  
6 See Thomas's foundation by East—disgusting! (9)  
7 Measure taken by old-fashioned chairman opposed to oil (12)  
8 Below top limit quoted for anti-rust treatment (12)  
9 Madly keen was Cain—fatal error (9)  
10 Frown the perching gesture, say? (5)  
11 A hearing south to a city in France (16)  
12 A hearse a half-crazed suitor couldn't run to (8)  
13 Milton's follower in Bucks, an economist (6)  
14 Flower shop deal needs re-planting (3)  
15 Water-ouzel, the big attraction on a plain (6)  
16 Functon plant the Italian found in rock climbing (6)  
17 One better without beer (5)

**DOWN**  
1 What I must show after the Rex or Fido? (3-5)  
2 Adam as forger (5)  
3 From side to side in French game (8)  
4 The first fruit of 1944 invasion (8)  
5 No meeting-points for drinkers, though possibly for gymnasts? (8, 4)  
6 As comprehending the merit his tale about Turpin (9)  
7 Fault on switching King to get round opponent (8)  
8 Since you can't get into Who's Who (8)  
9 Point to most southerly creature in England (6)  
10 Authorised has to catch a leech of cloth (6)  
11 Could be imperfect if subjected to strain (5)  
12 As comprehending the merit his tale about Turpin (9)  
13 Fault on switching King to get round opponent (8)  
14 Since you can't get into Who's Who (8)  
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16 Authorised has to catch a leech of cloth (6)  
17 Could be imperfect if subjected to strain (5)

**Solution of Puzzle No 15,338**

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17 Could be imperfect if subjected to strain (5)

**BIRTHS**  
O'SULLIVAN—On 17th September 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Sullivan, a son, James John O'Sullivan, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John O'Sullivan, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. O'Sullivan, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**BIRTHDAYS**  
BROMFIELD—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Bromfield, a son, James John Bromfield, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Bromfield, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Bromfield, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**MARRIAGES**  
GOLDEN WEDDING  
WHITE—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. White, a son, James John White, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John White, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. White, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
ANNAND—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Annand, a son, James John Annand, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Annand, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Annand, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
DAVIDSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Davidson, a son, James John Davidson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Davidson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Davidson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
HOLLAND—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Holland, a son, James John Holland, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Holland, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Holland, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
MILLER—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, a son, James John Miller, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Miller, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Miller, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
ROBERTS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Roberts, a son, James John Roberts, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Roberts, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Roberts, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
SMITH—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, a son, James John Smith, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Smith, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Smith, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
TAYLOR—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, a son, James John Taylor, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Taylor, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Taylor, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
WILLIAMS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, a son, James John Williams, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Williams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Williams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
BLANCHARD—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Blanchard, a son, James John Blanchard, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Blanchard, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Blanchard, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
BROWN—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown, a son, James John Brown, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Brown, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Brown, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
CLARK—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark, a son, James John Clark, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Clark, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Clark, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
DAVIS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Davis, a son, James John Davis, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Davis, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Davis, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
EVANS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans, a son, James John Evans, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Evans, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Evans, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
FERGUSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, a son, James John Ferguson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Ferguson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Ferguson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
GIBSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson, a son, James John Gibson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Gibson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Gibson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
HARRIS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris, a son, James John Harris, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Harris, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Harris, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
HUGHES—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Hughes, a son, James John Hughes, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Hughes, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Hughes, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
JONES—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, a son, James John Jones, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Jones, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Jones, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
KING—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. King, a son, James John King, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John King, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. King, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
LAWSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawson, a son, James John Lawson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Lawson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Lawson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
MCCARTHY—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. McCarthy, a son, James John McCarthy, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John McCarthy, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. McCarthy, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
MILLER—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, a son, James John Miller, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Miller, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Miller, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
NICHOLS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Nichols, a son, James John Nichols, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Nichols, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Nichols, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
O'BRIEN—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Brien, a son, James John O'Brien, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John O'Brien, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. O'Brien, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
PARKER—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, a son, James John Parker, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Parker, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Parker, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
REID—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid, a son, James John Reid, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Reid, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Reid, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
SMITH—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, a son, James John Smith, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Smith, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Smith, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
TAYLOR—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, a son, James John Taylor, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Taylor, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Taylor, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
WILLIAMS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, a son, James John Williams, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Williams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Williams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
WILSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, a son, James John Wilson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Wilson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Wilson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
YOUNG—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, a son, James John Young, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Young, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Young, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
ZIMMERMAN—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Zimmerman, a son, James John Zimmerman, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Zimmerman, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Zimmerman, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
ADAMS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, a son, James John Adams, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Adams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Adams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
BAKER—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Baker, a son, James John Baker, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Baker, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Baker, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
CAMPBELL—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, a son, James John Campbell, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Campbell, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Campbell, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
DUNCAN—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, a son, James John Duncan, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Duncan, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Duncan, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
EVANS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans, a son, James John Evans, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Evans, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Evans, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
FERGUSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson, a son, James John Ferguson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Ferguson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Ferguson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

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GIBSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson, a son, James John Gibson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Gibson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Gibson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

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**DEATHS**  
JONES—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, a son, James John Jones, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Jones, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Jones, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
KING—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. King, a son, James John King, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John King, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. King, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
LAWSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawson, a son, James John Lawson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Lawson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Lawson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

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PARKER—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, a son, James John Parker, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Parker, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Parker, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
REID—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Reid, a son, James John Reid, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Reid, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Reid, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
SMITH—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Smith, a son, James John Smith, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Smith, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Smith, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
TAYLOR—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, a son, James John Taylor, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Taylor, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Taylor, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
WILLIAMS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams, a son, James John Williams, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Williams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Williams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

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WILSON—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, a son, James John Wilson, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Wilson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Wilson, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

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YOUNG—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, a son, James John Young, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Young, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Young, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

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**DEATHS**  
ADAMS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams, a son, James John Adams, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Adams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Adams, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
BAKER—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Baker, a son, James John Baker, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Baker, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Baker, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

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DUNCAN—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, a son, James John Duncan, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Duncan, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Duncan, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
EVANS—On 1st October 1980, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Evans, a son, James John Evans, weighing 7lb 10oz, length 19in, crown 13in. Both well. Father, John Evans, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH. Mother, Mrs. J. Evans, 10, The Priory, London N16 7JH.

**DEATHS**  
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